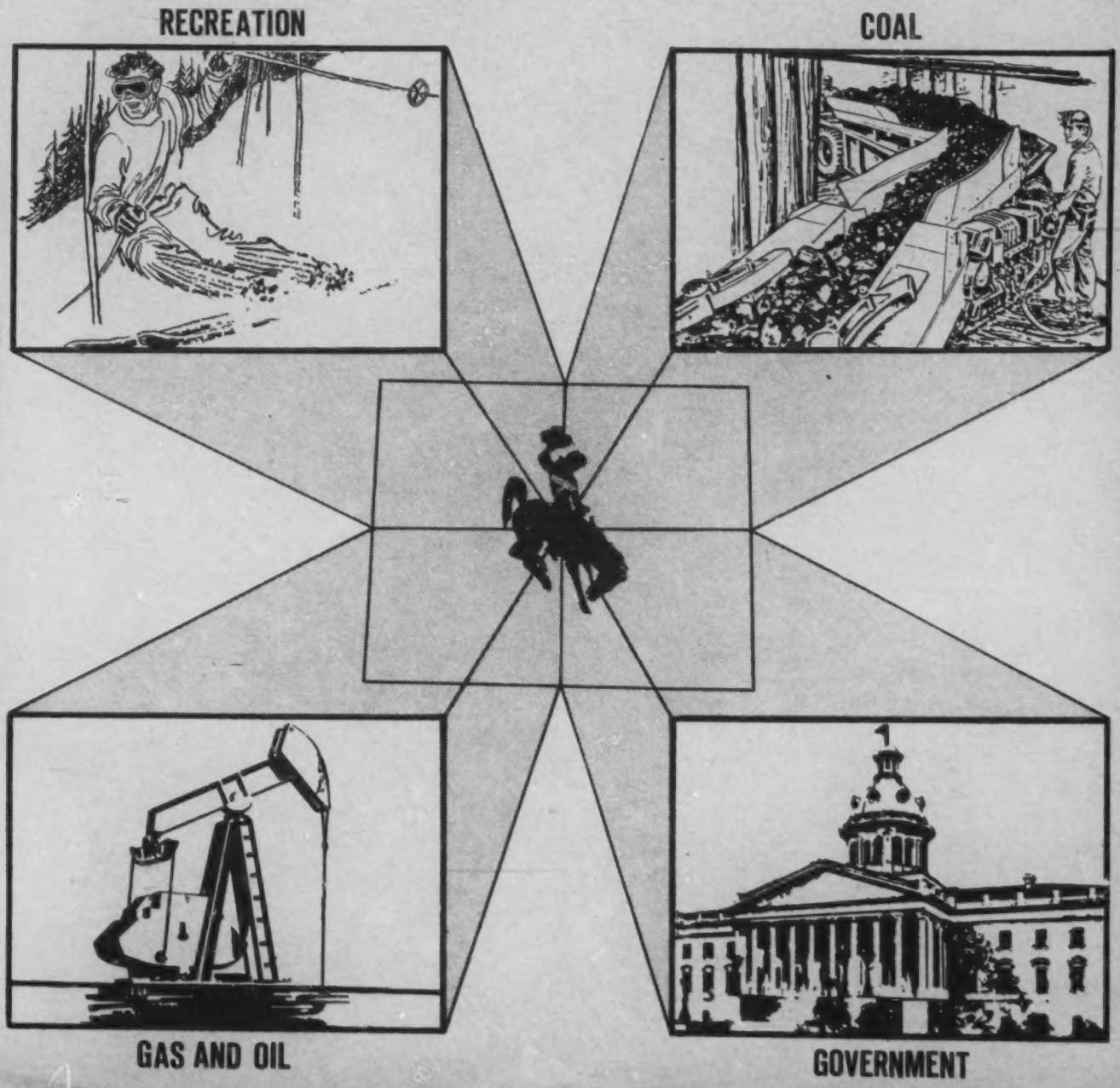
1985
WYOMING
ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT

Employment Security Commission of Wyoming
Research & Analysis Section



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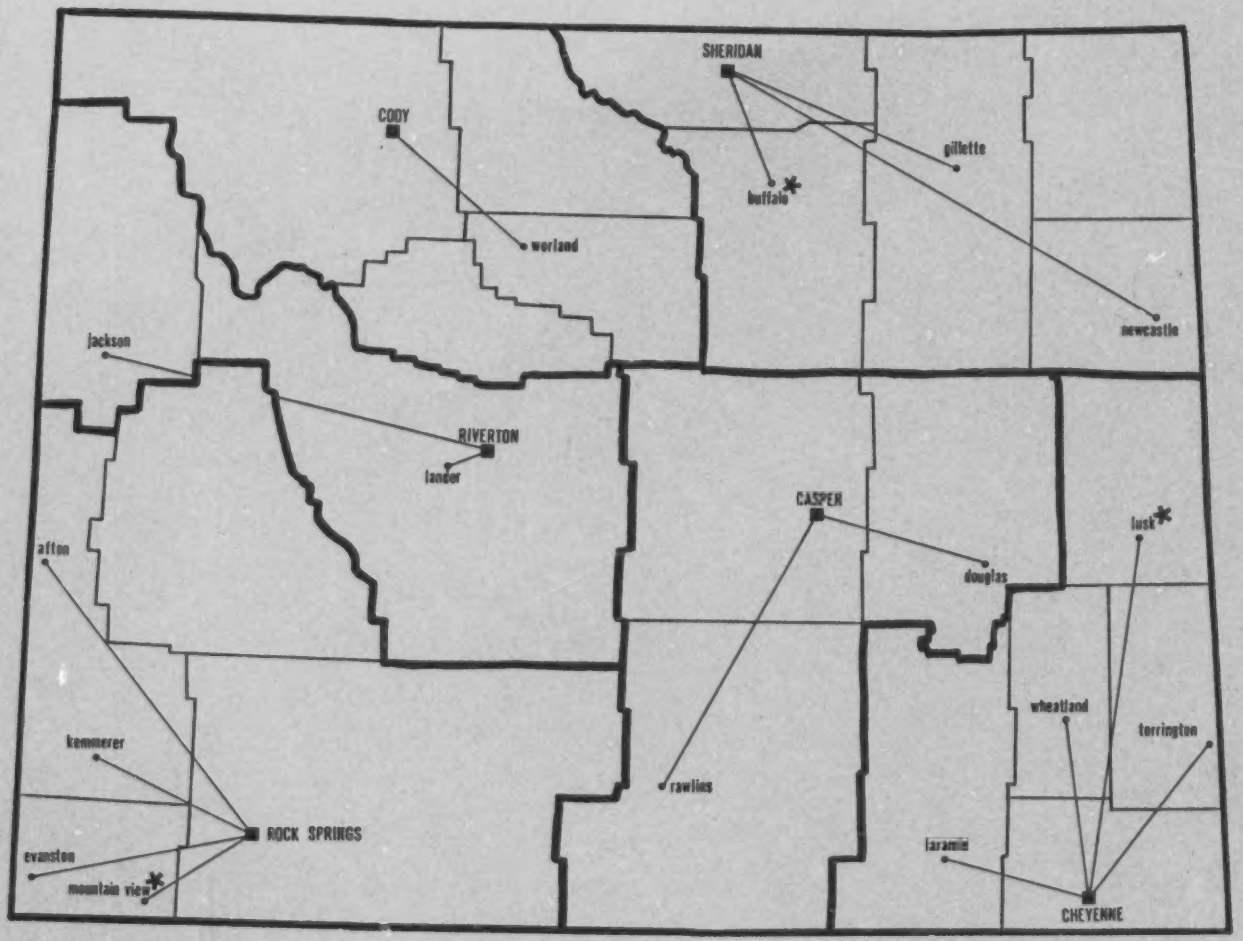

■ District Claim Center

• Claim Taking Office

• Itinerant Point

WYOMING

ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT

FISCAL YEAR 1985

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AND EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

NOVEMBER 1984

The Annual Planning Information Report is a statistical report which analyzes the labor market developments and problems in Wyoming and its counties. The report is published so that more accurate and current information on the labor force, its components and future outlook is available both inside and outside the Wyoming Employment Security System. The report covers economic developments in Wyoming and specific sections of the State where employment and unemployment problems are concentrated.

The report is intended for use in employment security and labor market operations and for public dissemination to community planners, educators, antipoverty organizations, local and state officials, business, labor and community leaders, and others who need labor and job market information for decision making purposes.

This report is published annually with current supplemental information available in the monthly publication: "Wyoming Labor Force Trends". Comments, suggestions and questions are always welcome and may be forwarded to:

Wyoming Employment Security Commission
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Casper, WY 82602

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INTRODUCTION

It is late 1984 and the nation's economic recovery is now two years old. Early in 1983 many forecasters predicted that the nation's economy would perform rather poorly that year. However, slight drops from the high interest rates seen in 1982 appear to have been enough incentive to fuel the unexpectedly robust recovery. Most key indicators point toward continued growth through 1984 and 1985. However, the fast pace of expansion could drive up interest rates and renew fears that an overheated economy would rekindle inflation.

Although most economists agree that the expansion will continue in moderation through part of 1985, there is still worry in the financial community. Those now household words "federal deficit" continue to haunt those people looking into the future. When the government borrows over $195 billion (as it did in 1983) there is increased competition between expansion minded companies for what credit is left available. This increased competition drives up interest rates and keeps many would be investors out of the credit market. How soon and well the federal government deals with this problem will be a major factor in determining the near term future course of this country's economy.

Wyoming residents are acutely aware of the severity of the recession that finally caught up with the state in 1983. Layoffs and slow downs in virtually all mining activities will leave an impression that few will soon forget.

In 1983 Wyoming experienced the best and the worst concerning employment. Record levels were reached in the number employed, the number unemployed, and the unemployment rates. The employment figure of nearly 258,000 in September was the highest ever. Likewise, April's unemployment of 26,554 and 1983's annual average unemployment rate of 8.4% were the highest ever recorded in the state.

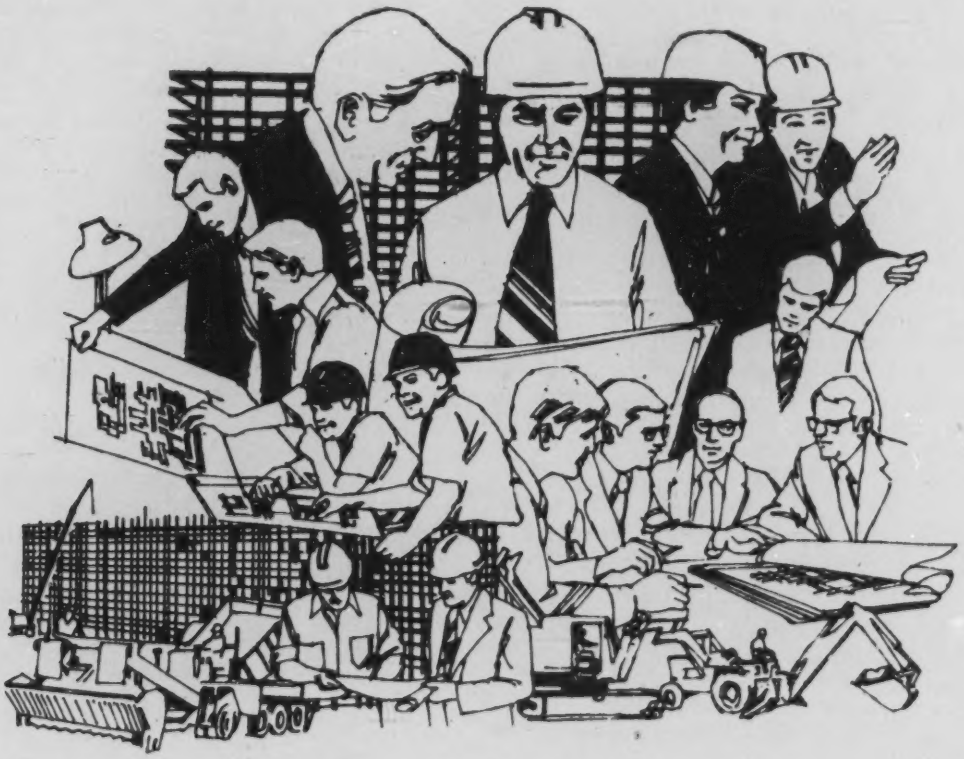
While the national recession turned around in December of 1983 it took the Cowboy state another four or five months to hit bottom. Reasons for this difference are discussed later in the report.

Since May of 1983 the state's situation has been improving gradually. Although not expected to return to the prerecession energy boom era peaks the state's economy is significantly more healthy in mid-1984 than the previous year. How the state's leaders encourage growth and deal with the present stagnation will be interesting to observe over the next couple of years.

This report reviews statistical information prepared by the Wyoming Employment Security Commission and other state and federal agencies. The report also analyzes past and present trends in Wyoming's economy, including the labor force, population and industrial sectors. Projections for 1985 and other years are interspersed within the report to provide the user with

useful tools for planning or other purposes. The report also includes many interesting tables and graphs in the Appendix which provides information on various topics.

It should also be mentioned that this planning report for 1985 is written during October of 1984. Consequently, the statements and projections are based on 1983 and January through September 1984 data.



THE NATION'S ECONOMY

Nearly everyone living in the United States is aware of the nation's economic prosperity during the present two year old recovery. In fact, many business economists are optimistic about the nation's recovery continuing for the next six to eighteen months. However, on the pessimistic side many of these same people are wondering just how long this current recovery will last. The volatile nature of capitalism's cyclical economic phenomena bring that type of predictive information close and intense inspection. Unfortunately for so many who depend on future economic predictions, those predictions are inaccurate as frequently as they are accurate. The next few paragraphs discuss some of the positive highlights the nation has experienced in the last year and a half and what is commonly forecasted for the next 12 to 18 months in regard to these variables.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) 2.7 million fewer people experienced unemployment in 1983 than in 1982. The first half of 1984 brought even more improvement. In June, the nation's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate dipped to 7.1 percent. As seen on Graph 5 and Table 7, the U.S. unemployment rates have been steadily dropping since the recession high of 10.8% experienced in December of 1982. The 8.1 million unemployed persons in June of 1984 was 33% fewer than the more than 12 million unemployed in December of 1982.

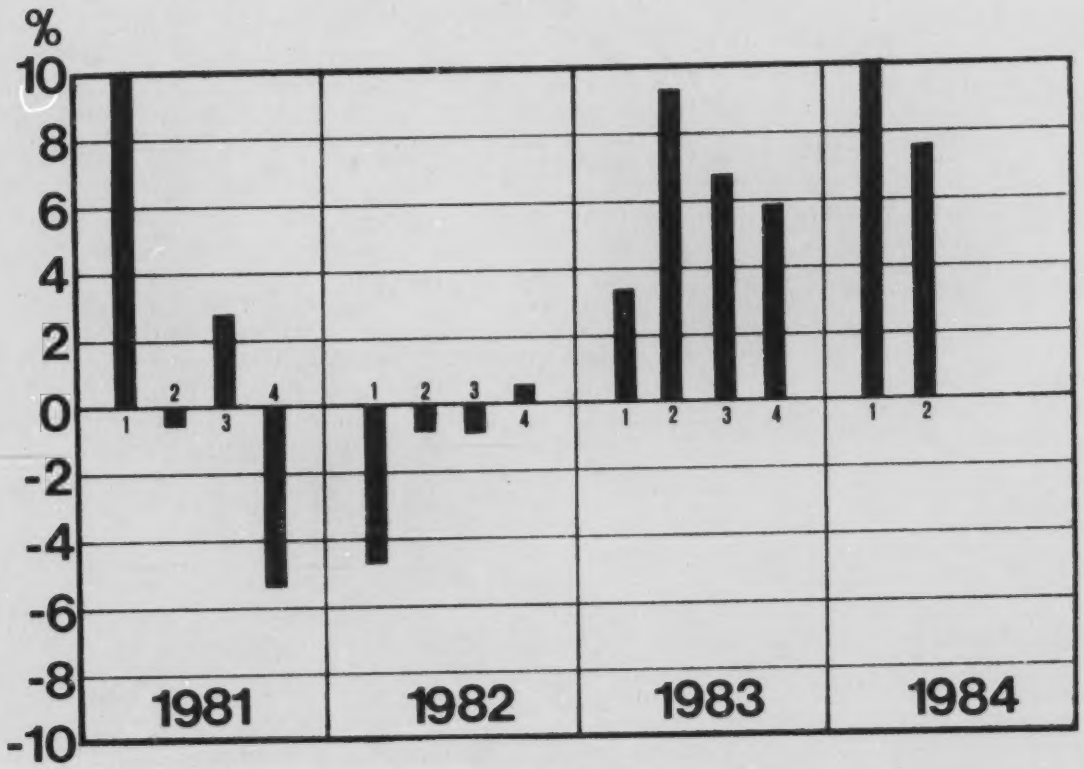
Another bright spot is the record employment level attained in June of 1984. Nearly 106 million people were considered employed. Some economists warn that inflation could be reignited with record numbers of people drawing paychecks. Optimistic economists feel that late 1984 and 1985 unemployment rates could be between 5.5 and 6.5 percent. This would be good news for government officials.

One of the most important measures of the nation's economic health is the Gross National Product. GNP tracks the value of the nation's output of goods and services for specific time periods. The most used GNP figure is the percent change from year-to-year. Note how the following table and graph show how the growth rates have turned around from the 1981-82 recession.

GRAPH 1

UNITED STATES GNP GROWTH BY QUARTER

	I Qtr.	II Qtr.	III Qtr.	IV Qtr.
1981	10.0	- 0.5	2.8	- 5.4
1982	- 4.7	- 0.8	- 0.9	0.5
1983	3.3	9.4	6.8	5.9
1984	10.1	7.6		



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The majority of GNP projections show a pronounced slowdown starting in 1984 and continuing through 1985. Expected moderate growth in the first half of 1985 could very well turn into a no growth phase for the last two quarters of that year.

The recovery has progressed quite strongly despite the fact that interest rates remained relatively high. Many feel that the 13% prime interest rate recorded in July of 1984 could actually be a blessing in disguise. These high interest rates could slow down a recovery that's been steaming ahead at breakneck speed for the last seven quarters. Moderate growth is preferable to the severity of the boom-bust cycles that typically occur in recession-recovery periods.

TABLE 1

AVERAGE PRIME RATE CHARGED BY BANKS

	1982	1983	1984
JAN	15.75	11.16	11.00
FEB	16.56	10.98	11.00
MAR	16.50	10.50	11.21
APR	16.50	10.50	11.93
MAY	16.50	10.50	12.39
JUN	16.50	10.50	12.60
JUL	16.26	10.50	13.00
AUG	14.39	10.89	
SEP	13.50	11.00	
OCT	12.52	11.00	
NOV	11.85	11.00	
DEC	11.50	11.00	

Some experts believe that high interest rates are here to stay. There is a tension between fiscal (budget) policy and monetary (supply) policy. While fiscal policy is stimulative, monetary policy pulls in the other direction. Since the fiscal policy has been operating in the red there is less credit available to the private businesses. Strong demand for what's left over keeps interest rates high. Housing, construction, export and other industries especially sensitive to interest rates are the ones most suppressed by higher borrowing costs. A positive note is that interest rates are expected to remain stable. In fact, some authorities maintain that continuing low levels of inflation may even reduce interest rates slightly.

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures average changes in prices of goods and services usually bought by urban wage earners. See Table 2 and Graph 2. When economists discuss inflation they are usually referring to the CPI. It is based on prices of about 400 items which were selected to represent the movement of the prices of all goods and services. Included in this are prices of food, clothing, transportation, housing, insurance, finance, medical services, recreation and others. Prices for these items are obtained in urban portions of 30 major statistical areas, and 17 smaller cities, which were chosen to represent all urban places in the U.S. The base year for the index is 1967. The CPI for December 1982 reads 289.1, which means that it costs $289.10 to purchase the same "market basket" of goods that cost $100 in 1967.

Table 2 presents the All Urban Consumer Price Index by month from January 1967 through July 1984, along with annual average percentage increases. Graph 2 plots CPI data for the past several years. Note how the CPI's growth has slowed over the past three years.

Note how those years of double-digit inflation paralleled one of the biggest growth periods in the history of Wyoming's economy. Also, of interest is the fact that the lower annual CPI growth rates for 1982 and 1983 coincided with the nation's recession of that period. The real surprise is that annual

TABLE 2
U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, ALL URBAN
ALL ITEMS 1967=100

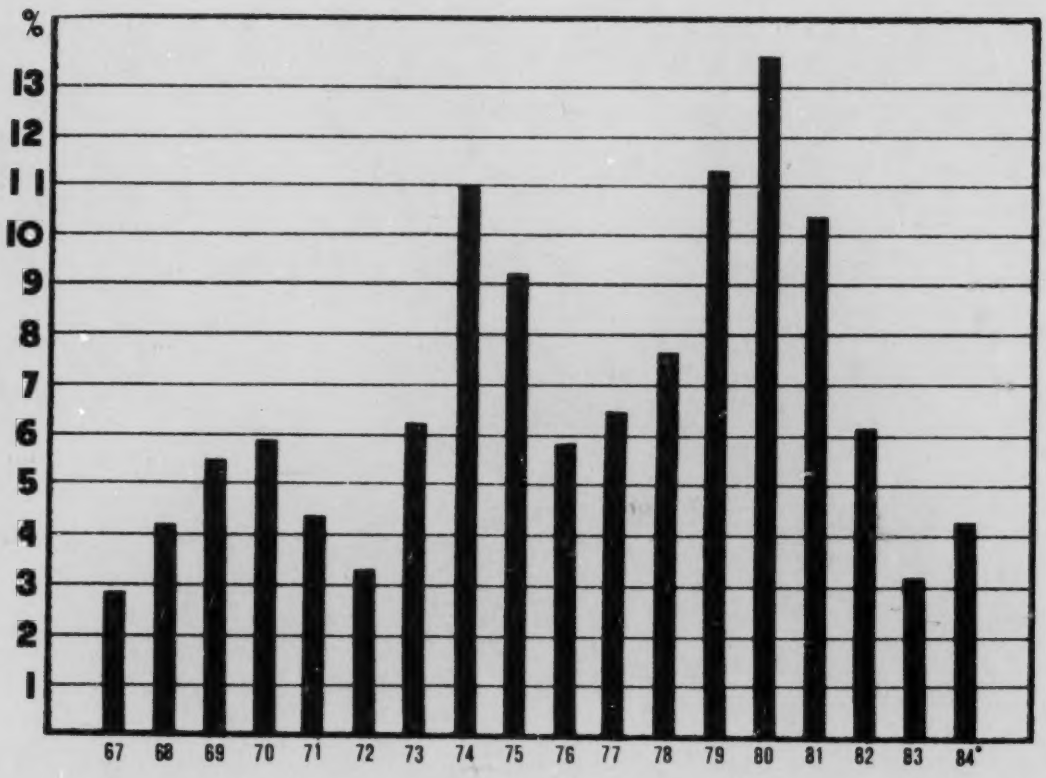
* Percentage increase from the previous year by month

** Percentage change from month to month

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN AVG.	ANN. AVG. INCREASE (PERCENT)
1967	98.6	98.7	98.9	99.1	99.4	99.7	100.2	100.5	100.7	101.0	101.3	101.6	100.0	2.9
1968	102.0	102.3	102.8	103.1	103.4	104.0	104.5	104.8	105.1	105.7	106.1	106.4	104.2	4.2
1969	106.7	107.1	108.0	108.7	109.0	109.7	110.2	110.7	111.2	111.6	112.2	112.9	109.8	5.4
1970	113.3	113.9	114.5	115.2	115.7	116.3	116.7	116.9	117.5	118.1	118.5	119.1	116.3	5.9
1971	119.2	119.4	119.8	120.2	120.8	121.5	121.8	122.1	122.2	122.4	122.6	123.1	121.3	4.3
1972	123.2	123.8	124.0	124.3	124.7	125.0	125.5	125.7	126.2	126.6	126.9	127.3	125.3	3.3
1973	127.7	128.6	129.8	130.7	131.5	132.4	132.7	135.1	135.5	136.6	137.6	138.5	133.1	6.2
1974	139.7	141.5	143.1	143.9	145.5	146.9	148.0	149.9	151.7	153.0	154.3	155.4	147.7	11.0
1975	156.1	157.2	157.8	158.6	159.3	160.6	162.3	162.8	163.6	164.6	165.6	166.3	161.2	9.1
1976	166.7	167.1	167.5	168.2	169.2	170.1	171.1	171.9	172.6	173.3	173.8	174.3	170.5	5.8
1977	175.3	177.1	176.2	179.6	180.6	181.8	182.6	183.3	184.0	184.5	185.4	186.1	181.5	6.5
1978	187.2	188.4	189.8	191.5	193.3	195.3	196.7	197.8	199.3	200.9	202.0	202.9	195.4	7.7
1979	204.7	207.1	209.1	211.5	214.1	216.6	218.9	221.1	223.4	225.4	227.5	229.9	217.4	11.3
1980	233.2	236.4	239.8	242.5	244.9	247.6	247.8	249.4	251.7	253.9	256.2	258.4	246.8	13.5
1981	260.5	263.2	265.1	266.8	269.0	271.3	274.4	276.5	279.3	279.9	280.7	281.5	272.4	10.4
1982	282.5	283.4	283.1	284.3	287.1	290.6	292.2	292.8	293.3	294.1	293.6	292.4	289.1	6.1
1983	293.1	293.2	293.4	295.5	297.1	298.1	299.3	300.3	301.8	302.6	303.1	303.5	298.4	3.2
1984	305.2	306.6	307.3	308.8	309.7	310.7	311.7	313.0						
*	4.1	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2						
**	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4						

GRAPH 2

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN, ALL ITEMS, 1967=100
1979 - 1984



* 1984 represents an estimate based on the first nine months of the year

Prepared by: WESC Research and Analysis Section

percentage changes have stayed so low for the last 18 months during which a strong recovery has been taking place. Expansionary phases usually show marked increases in the CPI.

The Federal Reserve Board which controls the money supply is partially responsible for the successful anti-inflation policies. The monetary policy of the board has been restrictive which helps keep interest rates high. Among other things, high interest rates strengthen our dollar and make foreign imported goods cheaper and price competitive. This helps keep U.S. made goods in line, price-wise. Lower wage settlements, lower inflation expectations (less fear), and stable energy prices also help to keep inflation down.

In the first six months of 1984 the CPI indicates that prices are 4.2 percent more than in 1983. In 1983 prices rose only 3.2 percent above those of the previous year. Many authorities are revising their 1984 year end inflation estimates down to 3.4 to 4.0 percent.

All in all most indicators show a healthy national economy. Some indicators are beginning to ease up but this is considered encouraging by many because it would denote a slower more sustainable growth of the economy.

Positives:

- record employment figures
- recent GNP growth
- low inflation (CPI)
- industrial production and capacity are up
- large corporate profits
- active stock market
- per capita personal income is up
- strong retail sales
- high consumer confidence

Negatives:

- big federal deficit
- high interest rates
- unemployment
- low savings
- strong dollar
- strong foreign competition (cheap imports)
- more poverty
- more bankruptcies
- foreign trade imbalance

THE STATE

From the Flaming Gorge Recreation Area to Devil's Tower National Monument, from the Fort Laramie National Historical Site to Yellowstone Park, the plains and mountains of Wyoming provide not only spectacular scenery, but a wealth of agricultural and mineral resources, as well.

With an area of 97,914 square miles, Wyoming is the ninth largest of the fifty states. Of this area, only 711 square miles are inland water. The altitude of the state varies from the lowest point of 3,100 feet above sea level along the Belle Fouche River in the northeast corner of the state to the highest point of 13,804 feet at Gannett Peak in the Wind River Mountains. The average elevation of the state is 6,700 feet above sea level. Only Colorado can claim a higher average elevation.

The climate consists of long, cold winters and short, hot summers. The lowest temperature ever recorded was -63°F at Moran, the highest was 114°F at Basin. Low humidity helps to lessen the impact of the two extremes.

Population

Composed of 23 counties and approximately 96 cities and towns, Wyoming places 49th in size by population according to preliminary 1983 census estimates. These estimates show approximately 5.3 persons living on each square mile, up from 5.2 after the 1982 census estimates.

Table 3 and Graph 3 show the state's astounding population growth. Since 1940 Wyoming's total population has more than doubled to an estimated 514,000. These figures are from the Bureau of the Census. Wyoming's Department of Administration and Fiscal Control(DAFC) has a Division of Research and Statistics that annually prints a Population and Employment Forecast Report. Many authorities feel that DAFC figures may be more accurate than some of the federal programs simply because they are more attuned to the state's present situation. Some of that report is reprinted in Appendix Tables 10 through 13.

Table 4 shows the population of the state and its counties for selected years from 1970 to 1983. The percent change column shows that Uinta, Campbell, and Lincoln counties have experienced extraordinary growth in the eighties. Even more phenomenal is the population growth that the state and several key counties have experienced since 1970. In 1973 the Arabs embargoed their petroleum products causing energy prices in the U.S. to skyrocket. In an attempt to bring down costs and become more energy self-sufficient, the U.S. began to look for petroleum products within its own domain. Depending on the point of view, Wyoming is fortunate to be comparatively rich in energy resources. The sudden increase in demand of those products caused the state's population to jump nearly 55 percent in just 13 years.

Note how the following counties' populations grew faster than the average either because they are blessed with huge mineral reserves or they are a service center for mining companies. The number with each county is the

TABLE 3
WYOMING'S TOTAL POPULATION

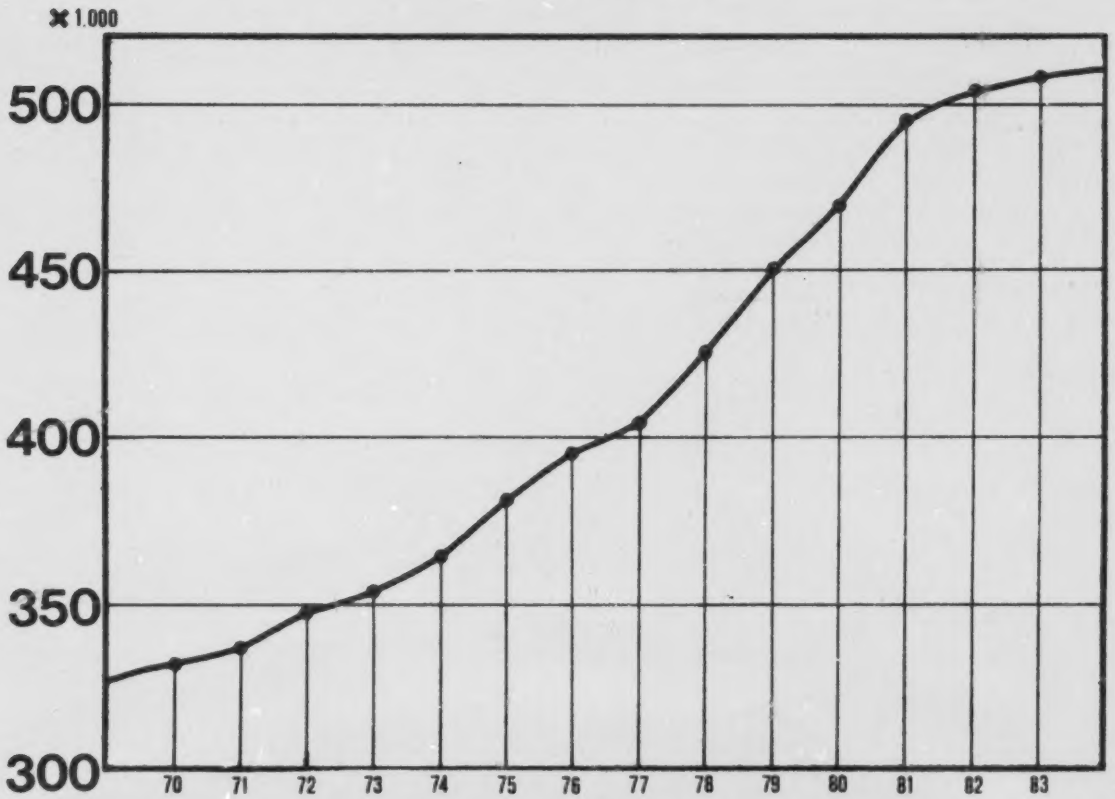
YEAR	POPULATION	YEAR*	POPULATION	PERCENT INCREASE FROM 1970 CENSUS
1870	9,118	1972	345,000	3.79
1880	20,789	1973	353,000	6.19
1890	62,555	1974	362,000	8.90
1900	92,531	1975	376,000	13.11
1910	145,965	1976	390,000	17.32
1920	194,402	1977	406,000	22.14
1930	225,565	1978	424,000	27.55
1940	250,472	1979	450,000	35.37
1950	290,529	1980	469,557	41.26
1960	330,066	1981	490,000	47.41
1970	332,416	1982	508,000	52.82
1971	334,000	1983**	514,000	54.63

* 1971-1979, and 1981 are estimated as of July 1 of each year by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. All other years represent decennial census figures as of April 1 of that year.

** Preliminary figure as of July 1, 1983, subject to revision.

GRAPH 3

WYOMING POPULATION GROWTH



Prepared by: WESC Research and Analysis Section, August 1984

TABLE 4
WYOMING POPULATION BY COUNTY FOR SELECTED YEARS

County	POPULATION 1970	1976	1980	1981	1982	1983	80 to '83 Percent Change	Area (Sq. Miles)	Population Per Sq. Mile 1983
Albany	26,431	27,900	29,062	29,600	30,100	30,447 1/	4.8	4,248	7.2
Big Horn	10,202	11,600	11,896	12,600	12,900	13,043	9.6	3,157	4.1
Campbell	12,957	14,500	24,367	28,700	32,100	32,470	33.3	4,756	6.8
Carbon	13,354	17,200	21,896	22,700	22,500	22,757	3.9	7,905	2.9
Converse	5,938	9,400	14,069	14,900	15,100	15,269	8.5	4,281	3.6
Crook	4,535	5,100	5,308	5,500	5,700	5,759	8.5	2,882	2.0
Fremont	28,352	31,900	38,992	39,400	38,100	38,541	- 1.2	9,196	4.2
Goshen	10,885	12,300	12,040	12,400	12,300	12,436	3.3	2,228	5.6
Hot Springs	4,952	5,100	5,710	5,800	6,000	6,063	6.2	2,022	3.0
Johnson	5,587	6,100	6,700	7,000	7,100	7,175	7.1	4,175	1.7
Laramie	56,360	63,500	68,649	70,100	70,700	71,526	4.2	2,703	26.5
Lincoln	8,640	10,500	12,177	13,300	14,300	14,460	18.7	4,085	3.5
Natrona	51,264	57,000	71,856	75,000	77,200	78,103	8.7	5,342	14.6
Niobrara	2,924	2,800	2,924	3,100	3,200	3,230	10.5	2,614	1.2
Park	17,752	19,500	21,639	22,300	23,300	23,566	8.9	6,959	3.4
Platte	6,486	7,800	11,975	11,600	10,600	10,716	-10.5	2,086	5.1
Sheridan	17,852	21,100	25,048	25,600	26,300	26,602	6.2	2,532	10.5
Sublette	3,755	4,100	4,548	4,800	5,200	5,253	15.5	4,851	1.1
Sweetwater	18,391	31,300	41,723	45,100	46,400	46,939	12.5	10,429	4.5
Teton	4,823	6,800	9,355	10,100	10,800	10,919	16.7	4,000	2.7
Uinta	7,100	10,100	13,021	16,300	20,200	20,430	56.9	2,086	9.8
Washakie	7,569	8,200	9,496	10,000	10,200	10,311	8.6	2,262	4.6
Weston	6,307	6,600	7,106	7,500	7,900	7,985	12.4	2,407	3.3
Total	332,416	390,000	469,557	493,000	508,000	514,000 2/	9.5	97,203	5.3

1/ 1983 county data is a WESC estimate based on proportions from the 1980 census.
2/ Preliminary figure from the U.S. Commerce Department's Census Bureau, subject to revision.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.
Prepared by: WESC Research & Analysis Section, August 1984.

percent growth in its population between 1970 and 1983: Uinta (188%), Converse (157%), Sweetwater (155%), Campbell (151%), Carbon (70%), Lincoln (67%), Natrona (52%). The Teton county area is famous for its tourist trade and also grew by 126% over that 13 year period.

Table 5 shows the estimated 1983 population by age. The Census Bureau's July 1, 1983 total population estimate is broken down on the basis of the age percentages established in the 1980 census. Readily apparent are the large numbers in the 20-29 year old groups.

Labor Force, Employment, Unemployment

Tables 6 and 7 and Graphs 4 and 5 are made up of recent Wyoming labor force statistics. In the Appendix, Tables 1-9 have even more detailed labor force data.

A close look reveals that in 1983 Wyoming experienced both the best and the worst concerning employment. The nonagricultural wage and salary employment of nearly 258,00 in September was the highest ever recorded. Likewise, the state's 1983 annual average unemployment rate of 8.4% was far and away the highest ever recorded. In fact if it had not been for February (11.4%) and March (10.3%) of 1963 (See Appendix Table 1), the 10.3% unemployed in April of 1983 would have been an all-time monthly high. Apparently, the national recession experienced by most states from mid-1981 through late 1982 didn't slow Wyoming down until late 1982 and through 1983.

Historically, the state's economic indicators have lagged from six to eighteen months behind those of the nation. The reason for this is inherent in the nature of Wyoming's economy. When the recession began, Wyoming's energy businesses kept producing as the rest of the nation's industries began to slow down, resulting in a stockpiling of many energy related resources.

While the U.S. unemployment rate peaked in November of 1982 at 10.7%, Wyoming didn't hit their high of 10.3% until April of 1983. As with the recession the state has also lagged somewhat in recovery.

Although the unemployment rates have dropped and leveled through the first half of 1984, the mid-year labor force totals have yet to equal those of 1983. Many contend that those who experienced extended periods of unemployment simply left the state to search for work elsewhere. Labor force and employment levels are expected to stabilize for several months and then rise gradually for the remainder of the decade.

Note the following differences between 1982 and 1983 labor force data:

WYO. ANNUAL AVE. DATA	1982	1983	CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE	PERCEIVED EFFECT
LABOR FORCE	256,000	262,000	+ 6,000	2.3	GOOD
EMPLOYMENT	241,000	240,000	- 1,000	- 0.4	BAD
UNEMPLOYMENT	15,000	22,000	+ 7,000	- 46.7	BAD
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.8%	8.4%	+ 2.6%		BAD

Remember that the labor force is the sum of the employed and the unemployed. While the labor force grew by 2.3%, the number of unemployed increased by

TABLE 5
1983 WYOMING POPULATION BY AGE

AGE GROUPS	POPULATION	% OF STATE TOTAL
Under 5	48,830	9.5
5 - 9	43,176	8.4
10 - 14	40,606	7.9
15 - 19	46,774	9.1
20 - 24	55,512	10.8
25 - 29	53,970	10.5
30 - 34	43,176	8.4
35 - 39	31,868	6.2
40 - 44	26,214	5.1
45 - 49	22,616	4.4
50 - 54	23,130	4.5
55 - 59	20,560	4.0
60 - 64	16,962	3.3
65 & Over	40,606	7.9
All Ages	514,000	100.0

Based on actual 1980 census age distribution rates

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census
Prepared by: WESC Research and Analysis Section, August 1984

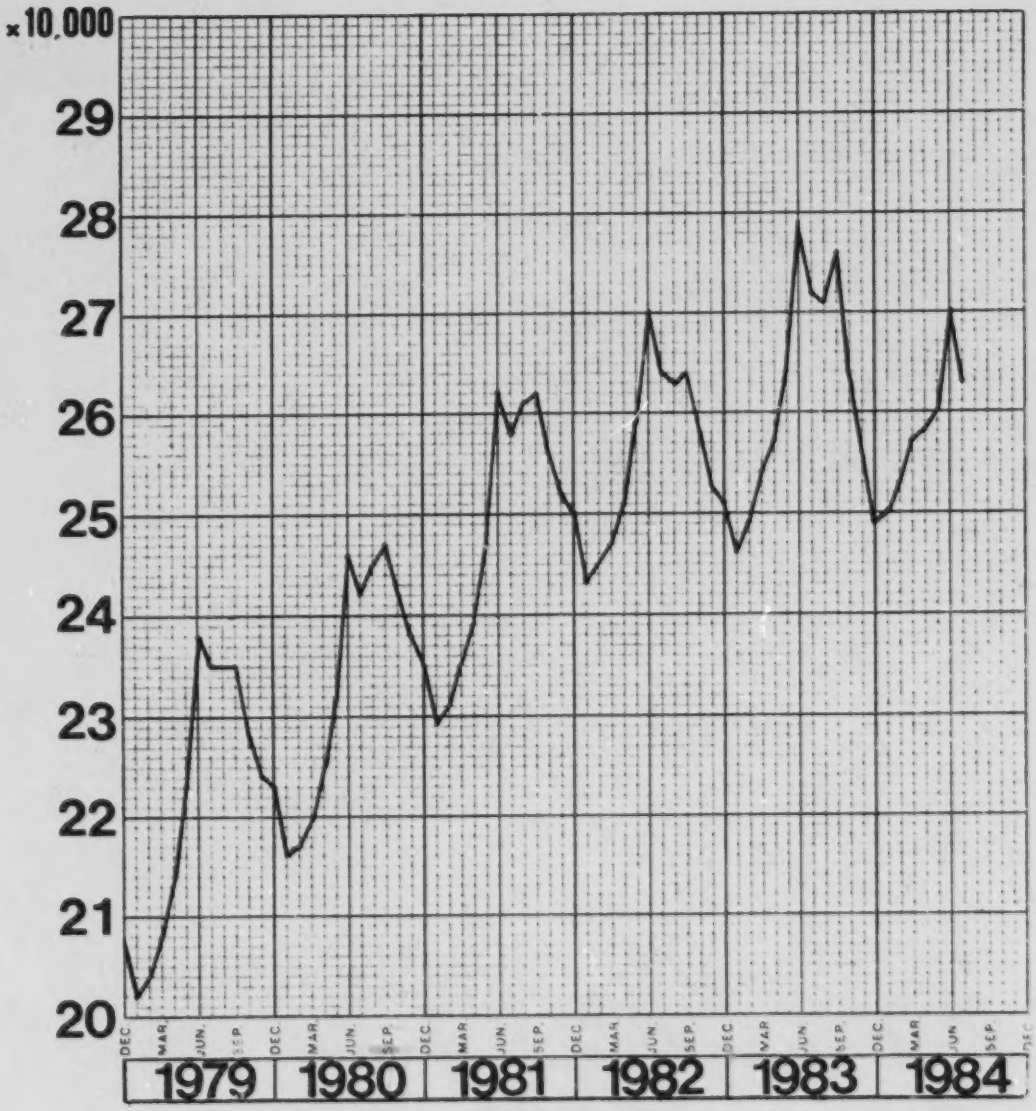
TABLE 6
1983 WYOMING LABOR FORCE

MONTH	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT
JAN	246,916	223,376	23,540	9.5
FEB	249,389	224,292	25,097	10.1
MAR	254,470	228,797	25,673	10.1
APR	257,918	231,364	26,554	10.3
MAY	264,361	240,053	24,308	9.2
JUN	279,465	254,845	24,620	8.8
JUL	272,493	250,348	22,145	8.1
AUG	271,400	251,143	20,257	7.5
SEP	276,883	257,956	18,927	6.8
OCT	264,851	247,583	17,268	6.5
NOV	256,314	238,880	17,434	6.8
DEC	249,541	231,363	18,178	7.3

Prepared by: WESC Research and Analysis Section

GRAPH 4

WYOMING LABOR FORCE
1979 - 1984



Prepared by: WESC Research and Analysis Section

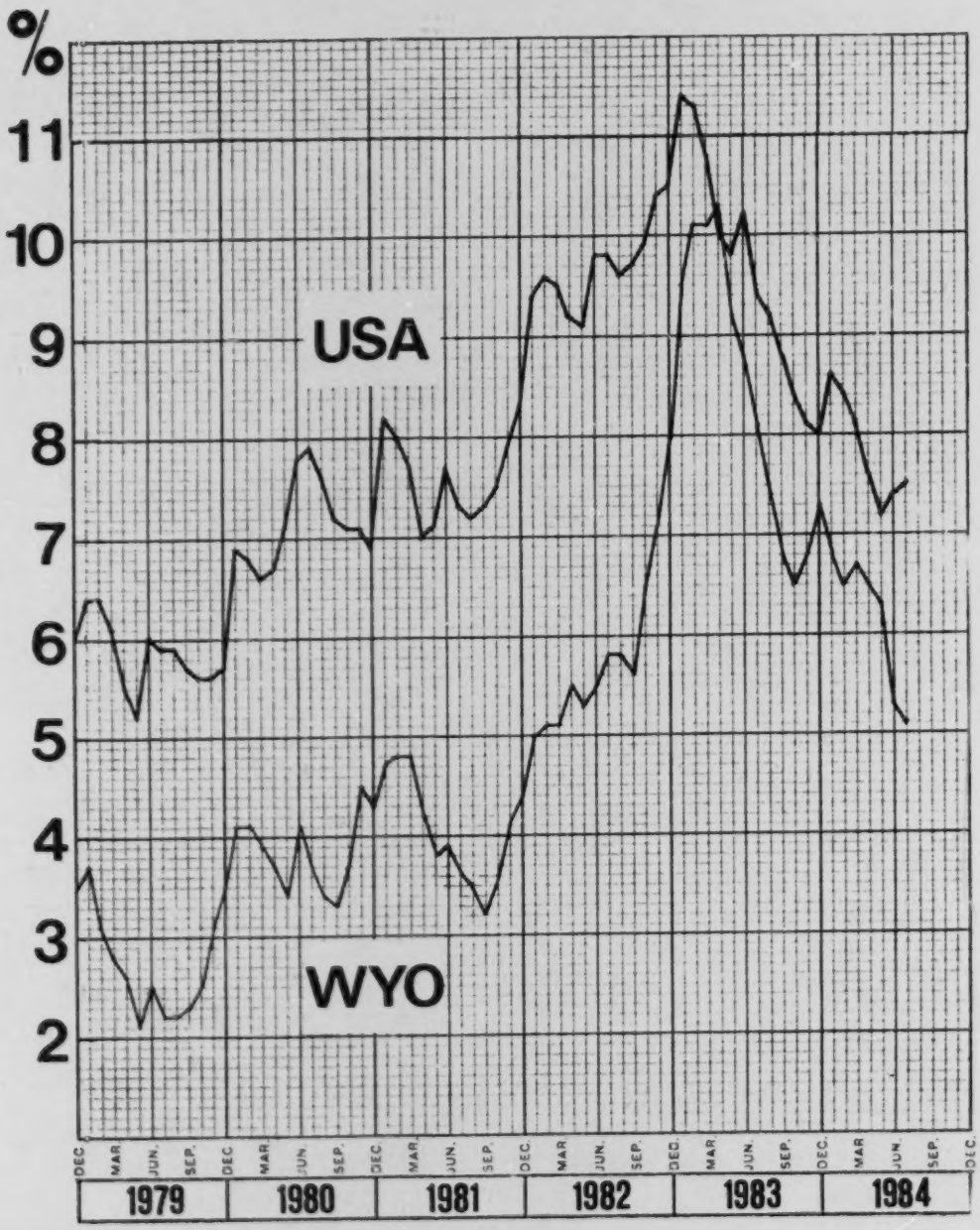
TABLE 7
TOTAL UNADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
U.S.A. AND WYOMING
1976 TO 1984

WYOMING	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
1976	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.3	3.6	3.8	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.3	4.1	3.9	4.1
1977	4.9	4.7	4.0	3.7	3.2	3.4	2.9	2.7	3.0	3.3	4.1	4.0	3.6
1978	4.1	4.0	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.8	3.1	2.9	4.0	3.5	3.3
1979	3.7	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.5	3.1	3.5	2.8
1980	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.4	4.1	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.8	4.5	4.3	4.0
1981	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.2	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.1
1982	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.6	6.5	7.1	8.0	5.8
1983	9.5	10.1	10.1	10.3	9.2	8.8	8.1	7.5	6.8	6.5	6.8	7.3	8.4
1984	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.3	5.3	5.1	4.8					
UNITED STATES													
1976	8.8	8.7	8.1	7.4	6.7	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.7
1977	8.3	8.5	7.9	6.9	6.4	7.5	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.3	6.4	6.0	7.1
1978	7.0	6.9	6.6	5.8	5.5	6.2	6.3	5.8	5.7	5.4	5.5	5.6	6.0
1979	6.4	6.4	6.1	5.5	5.2	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.8
1980	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.6	7.0	7.8	7.9	7.5	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.9	7.1
1981	8.2	8.0	7.7	7.0	7.1	7.7	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.9	8.3	7.6
1982	9.4	9.6	9.5	9.2	9.1	9.8	9.8	9.6	9.7	9.9	10.4	10.5	9.7
1983	11.4	11.3	10.8	10.0	9.8	10.2	9.4	9.2	8.8	8.4	8.1	8.0	9.6
1984	8.6	8.4	8.1	7.6	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.1	7.0			

Prepared by: WESC Research & Analysis Section

GRAPH 5

TOTAL UNADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
U.S.A. AND WYOMING
1979 TO 1984



Prepared by: WESC Research and Analysis Section

nearly 47% and employment dropped slightly. All this caused a marked increase in the unemployment rate.

The outlook for 1984 and beyond is expected to bring considerable improvements. Table 8 has some recent historical labor force data and some assumptions for upcoming years. If trends continue, 1984 may show 7,000 fewer unemployed people than in 1983.

Table 6 and Graph 4 illustrate the seasonal nature of the labor force and employment in Wyoming. Usually, due to weather changes, the labor force and employment levels typically reach yearly peaks in May, June, and July. Those levels gradually drop through the fall and winter usually hitting the lows in January before climbing again.

Be sure to see the detailed labor force data in the Appendix. Included will be county and statewide annual data for 1970 to 1983, and monthly data for 1983 and part of 1984.

Inflation.

Tables 9 and 10 and Graph 6 are produced by the Department of Administration and Fiscal Control (DAFC). This information is as close to a Wyoming CPI as is available.

The Wyoming Cost of Living Index (WCLI, Table 9) is based on a sample of prices taken for 139 items in all 23 of the state's counties. Using Cheyenne's prices as a base, weighted cost comparisons are made for the six major categories of consumer spending and the total.

The inflation rates in Table 10 and on Graph 6 are derived by making comparisons of the quarterly WCLI's over-the-year. In other words, second quarter 1984 prices in the southeast region for all items were 5.57% higher than they were a year ago. Table 9 shows the WCLI as calculated for the second quarter of 1984. Table 10 shows the inflation in the cost-of-living indices from the second quarter of 1983 to the second quarter of 1984.

Note how Table 9 ranks Gillette first with an all items index of 115.95 for the second quarter of 1984. This means that average prices in Gillette for that quarter were 15.95% higher than prices in Cheyenne. Of late, the trend has been that areas ranked high in the housing category are also the ones that are ranked highest for all items. By the same token, those towns on the low end of the all items spectrum also have the lowest figures in the housing category. A close look at the accompanying Graph 6 shows how the housing category has been a major influence in both increases and decreases in the state's inflation patterns. The Graph also shows evidence of the lower inflation rates and more stable prices during the recessionary period in the last half of 1982 and throughout 1983.

Income

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Wyoming was the only state to see an annual average pay decrease between 1982 and 1983. The 1983 U.S. average annual pay of workers covered by State and Federal Unemployment Insurance programs was $17,544, a 4.8% increase over the $16,736 seen in 1982. Although still greater than the U.S. average, Wyoming's 1983 figure of

TABLE 8

STATE OF WYOMING
SUMMARY TABLE OF ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS

	EXPERIENCE								--Assumption--	
	1976	1977	1978	1980	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Total Civilian Labor Force	179,000	193,000	209,000	223,000	235,000	250,000	256,000	262,000	260,000	266,000
Total Employed	171,000	186,000	201,000	217,000	225,000	239,000	241,000	240,000	246,000	252,000
Total Unemployed	7,000	7,000	7,000	6,000	9,000	10,000	15,000	22,000	14,000	14,000
Average Unemployment Rate - %	3.9	3.6	3.3	2.7	4.0	4.1	5.8	8.4	5.4	5.3
Covered Employment (State UI)	118,213	130,698	171,220*	186,693	197,537	208,770	204,607	188,972	193,500	198,000
Insured Unemployed	2,198*	1,970	1,533	1,552	2,732	3,508	7,576	9,065	4,800	4,900
Insured Unemployment Rate - %	1.9	1.5	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.7	3.7	4.8	2.5	2.5

ANNUAL PERCENT CHANGE
FROM PRIOR YEAR

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Total Civilian Labor Force	7.8%	8.3%	6.7%	5.4%	6.4%	2.4%	2.3%	- 0.8%	2.3%
Total Employed	8.8	8.6	7.4	3.7	6.2	0.8	- 0.4	2.5	2.4
Total Unemployed	0.0	0.0	- 14.3	50.0	11.1	50.0	46.7	- 36.4	0.0
Covered Employment (State UI)	10.6	31.0*	9.0	5.8	5.7	- 2.0	- 7.6	2.4	2.3
Insured Unemployment	- 10.4	- 22.2	1.2	76.0	28.4	116.0	19.7	- 47.0	2.1

* Effective January 1, 1978, the Wyoming State U.I. Law was changed to encompass the agricultural employer, domestic employers, most government employers, and some nonprofit organizations.

Prepared by: WESC Research & Analysis Section, May 1983

TABLE 9

WYOMING COMPARATIVE COST OF LIVING INDEX
PRICES AS OF JULY 11, 12, and 13, 1984

CITY	RANK	ALL ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	APPAREL	TRANS	MEDICAL	RECCARE
Gillette	1	115.95	105.79	137.36	98.69	102.86	105.32	102.57
Jackson	2	112.57	104.82	126.14	120.50	100.35	104.10	106.10
Evanston	3	110.10	103.79	123.56	106.75	101.07	102.68	100.14
Kemmerer	4	108.43	98.24	121.98	102.49	100.79	103.19	101.90
Casper	5	104.19	110.18	101.22	95.05	105.34	108.36	103.62
Sundance	6	103.90	112.60	103.24	99.90	98.48	109.33	100.97
Sheridan	7	103.11	109.79	101.99	111.26	99.56	100.42	100.34
Cody	8	103.08	114.54	100.50	105.94	98.87	102.23	99.74
Pinedale	9	102.25	105.71	102.25	104.06	99.78	99.89	101.70
Rock Spgs.	10	102.16	108.82	100.82	100.60	100.90	96.23	101.84
Laramie	11	100.48	107.42	99.88	96.85	98.18	96.14	99.41
Wheatland	12	100.24	103.64	96.66	107.34	100.65	102.23	101.03
Cheyenne	13	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Rawlins	14	99.84	109.66	98.08	86.83	100.22	94.20	97.57
Newcastle	15	99.59	112.18	92.21	105.14	97.19	105.18	101.62
Douglas	16	98.99	100.04	95.35	101.32	99.79	105.47	102.81
Buffalo	17	98.65	105.64	92.52	111.45	96.89	102.39	102.40
Worland	18	98.64	108.25	93.55	108.87	96.99	100.10	97.01
Riverton	19	96.98	104.31	91.39	98.71	98.95	100.43	96.47
Thermopolis	20	96.96	110.56	87.64	103.27	97.99	102.57	96.64
Lusk	21	96.06	106.67	84.92	107.78	99.08	98.43	101.96
Greybull	22	92.18	107.92	74.97	99.60	97.81	100.09	103.11
Torrington	23	90.62	98.60	78.26	97.55	95.61	97.24	100.83
Lakewood		109.25	101.39	121.16	107.15	99.44	107.01	104.86

Source: Reprinted from DAFC Research and Statistics News Release, August 10, 1984.

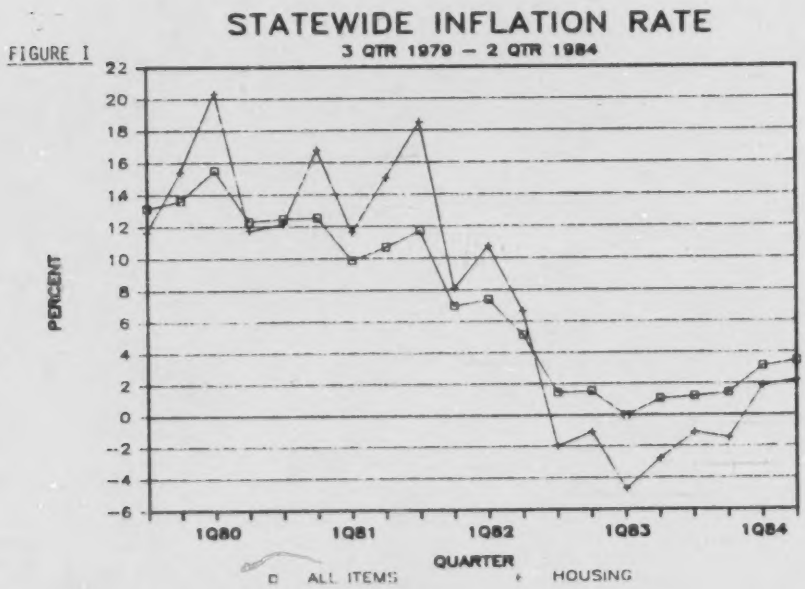
TABLE 10

ANNUAL INFLATION RATE BY REGION AND BY CATEGORY
WEIGHTED BY POPULATION
(2ND QTR 1983 - 2ND QTR 1984)

REGION	ALL ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	APPAREL	TRANS	MEDICAL	RECCARE
SWA	3.46	4.62	2.23	1.03	5.14	3.71	3.26
Southeast	5.57	5.98	6.62	0.48	5.76	4.04	4.26
Southwest	2.14	4.43	- 1.06	0.63	5.21	1.91	3.54
Central	1.97	5.31	- 0.96	1.51	4.57	3.13	0.56
Northeast	4.39	3.89	3.60	1.30	6.06	4.92	5.67
Northwest	3.98	3.65	3.53	4.16	4.50	5.41	4.09

GRAPH 6

FIGURE I



Southeast - Albany, Carbon, Goshen, Laramie and Platte counties
Southwest - Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, and Uinta counties
Central - Converse, Fremont and Natrona counties
Northeast - Campbell, Crook, Johnson, Niobrara, Sheridan and Weston counties
Northwest - Big Horn, Hot Springs, Park, Teton and Washakie counties

Reprinted from: DAFC Research and Statistics

$17,840 dropped from $17,990 in 1982. The highest average pay was Alaska ($28,720) while the lowest was in neighboring South Dakota ($13,188). Wyoming ranked 13th among all states.

Table 11 shows Wyoming and U.S. average annual pay for covered workers by industry. This data is compiled from reports submitted by employers under Unemployment Insurance (UI) programs for over 89 million full and part-time workers. These workers are often referred to as "covered" simply because they are covered by UI programs. Covered workers make up approximately 88% of the country's total employment. Note how a drop in the total average pay was caused by decreases in Construction and Wholesale Trade pay levels in Wyoming. Also note how pay levels in the high risk mining industry are substantially higher than those in any other sector.

TABLE 11
U.S. AND WYOMING 1982, 1983
AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY FOR COVERED WORKERS
BY INDUSTRY

	WYOMING			U.S.		
	1982	1983 1/	PERCENT CHANGE 2/	1982	1983 1/	PERCENT CHANGE 2/
Private 3/						
Total	$ 18,274	$ 17,787	- 2.7	$ 16,644	$ 17,416	4.6
Mining	28,624	29,717	3.8	27,626	28,808	4.3
Construction	23,290	19,663	- 15.6	20,381	20,492	0.5
Manufacturing	19,622	19,802	0.9	20,315	21,469	5.7
Trans.,Comm., & Util.	22,157	23,254	5.0	22,832	24,041	5.3
Wholesale Trade	21,649	21,285	- 1.7	20,705	21,507	3.9
Retail Trade	9,453	9,582	1.4	9,572	10,007	4.5
Finan.,Ins., & Real Est.	15,341	16,577	4.6	17,889	19,575	9.4
Services	12,179	12,272	0.8	14,481	15,351	6.0
Government	16,953	18,007	6.2	17,176	18,154	5.7

1/ Data are preliminary.
2/ Were computed for the unrounded data and may differ from those computed from the rounded figure present in the table.
3/ Included data for industries in addition to those shown separately.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
Prepared by: WESC Research and Analysis Section, August 1984

The Bureau of Labor Statistics also produces annual pay data for 315 Metropolitan Statistical Areas which includes Casper, Wyoming. In 1983, of the 315 areas, the Oil City ranked 27th in average annual pay which was $19,617. This compares to the U.S. average of $18,183. Unfortunately, the percent change in pay between 1982 and 1983 of 0.7% ranked Casper 300th. This is more evidence of the severity of the recession in the state.

Per capita personal income in Wyoming also decreased between 1982 and 1983. Although still 102% of the national average, the decrease is a marked departure from recent trends. Note the comparisons in Table 12.

TABLE 12

WYOMING AND U.S. PER CAPITA INCOME

	WYOMING				U.S.	
	% OF NAT. AVG.	RANK AMONG STATES	% CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YR.	PER. CAP. PERS. INC.	PER. CAP. PRES. INC.	% CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YR.
1975	105	14	7.8	6,119	5,842	7.2
1976	107	12	11.0	6,791	6,367	9.0
1977	108	11	11.0	7,535	6,984	9.7
1978	111	7	14.8	8,650	7,772	11.3
1979	114	5	13.9	9,850	8,651	11.3
1980	116	4	11.9	11,018	9,494	9.7
1981	115	4	9.9	12,111	10,544	11.1
1982	110	8	0.9	12,222	11,113	5.4
1983	102	18	- 2.5	11,911	11,685	5.1

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis
Prepared by: WESC Research and Analysis Section, August 1984

TRENDS IN EARNINGS AND EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

Much of the information discussed in this section results from careful inspection of Tables 13, 14, and 15 and Graphs 7 and 8. Appendix Graphs 1 - 10 show employment levels by quarter for the last 3 years. This includes the subindustries as well as the primary industries. Table 13 is a snapshot of the employment by industries during the second quarter of the last six years. Note that these figures are an average of three months and that they are for covered employment only.

Covered employees are those who work for employers covered by the state and federal Employment Security Laws. This data is extracted from the mandatory quarterly payroll reports filed by all covered employers with the state's Unemployment Insurance Division. That is one reason why its figures will differ from those seen in Table 14. The Current Employment Statistics (CES) program is the source for Table 14. Because covered employment data is not available until five months after the fact it was deemed necessary to generate more current information. Although it is a sample (as opposed to the universe of the covered employer reports) CES data is considered more up to date and still reliable. Note that there are slight differences between CES and covered data due to different codings and classifications.

Table 15 breaks down personal income by the different industries giving an idea of the relative monetary importance of each of the industries. It also shows the increases and decreases in wage levels in the various industries over the last four years. Note how wage disbursements peaked in 1982, faltered during 1983's recession and started to improve in 1984. The final two columns of Table 15 compares Wyoming and the U.S. in terms of salary growth between the first quarters of 1981 and 1984.

AGRICULTURE

The state of Wyoming has some 35 million acres of farmland. Due to lack of rainfall, a short growing season, and a shortage of fertile soil, most of this land is used for grazing and livestock production as opposed to crop production. This helps explain why the size of Wyoming's farms and ranches is nearly nine times larger than the U.S. average. It also helps explain why in the U.S. the state ranks second in the number of stock sheep and third in pounds of wool produced.

There are two areas of the state where a wide variety of crops may be grown because irrigation is possible. The Big Horn Basin (Worland area) and the Platte River Valley (Wheatland, Torrington area) both have substantial sugar beet yields annually. In fact, in 1982, Wyoming ranked ninth among the states in sugar beet production. Dry beans, barley, and hay are also major crops in the state.

Table 15 shows that farm wages make up just over two percent of the total wages paid in Wyoming. Graph 7 shows that agriculture workers barely make up one percent of the covered employment (only 15% of all farm workers are covered by U.I. tax laws).

In 1982 Wyoming total net farm income was a negative $56.2 million. Most authorities promise that 1983 and 1984 will be much better. One positive

TABLE 13

WYOMING
AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
SECOND QUARTER, 1978-1983

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	PERCENT CHANGE 78-83	PERCENT CHANGE 82-83
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	172,065	187,254	197,030	208,130	209,336	187,226	8.8	-10.6
AG, FOR, FISH.	1,358	1,666	1,913	2,085	2,237	2,155	58.7	- 3.7
MINING	28,590	32,169	35,648	38,386	35,212	27,133	- 5.1	-22.9
CONSTRUCTION	21,017	23,178	22,151	21,981	23,098	15,335	-27.0	-33.6
MANUFACTURING	9,411	9,749	9,422	9,633	8,946	7,721	-18.0	-13.7
TRANS, COMM, UTILITIES	10,892	11,925	12,906	13,887	14,294	12,878	18.2	- 9.9
WHOLESALE TRADE	7,787	8,477	9,272	11,072	11,218	9,115	17.1	-18.7
RETAIL TRADE	34,294	35,611	37,401	38,910	38,442	36,120	5.3	6.0
FIN, INS, RE. ESTATE	6,299	7,022	7,384	7,745	7,828	7,882	25.1	0.7
SERVICES	44,097	45,851	50,601	53,470	56,503	57,031	29.3	0.9
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	8,320	11,606	10,332	10,961	11,558	11,856	42.5	2.6

Prepared By: WESC Research and Analysis Section, August 1984

TABLE 14

WYOMING
ANNUAL AVERAGE NON-AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
(THOUSANDS OF WORKERS)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983*
Total Non-Agricultural	156.5	170.8	187.4	200.7	210.2	223.5	217.7	203.4
Manufacturing	8.4	9.0	9.6	10.1	9.6	9.9	9.1	8.2
Durable Goods	3.4	3.9	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.5	4.0	3.7
Lumber & Wood	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.3
Other Durable Goods	2.1	2.4	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.4
Nondurable Goods	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.1	4.5
Food & Kindred	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2
Petro & Coal Prods.	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.3
Other Nondurable	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.0
Mining	20.7	25.3	29.2	32.6	35.5	38.5	34.6	28.6
Metal Mining	3.7	4.9	6.1	6.8	6.5	4.3	3.9	3.2
Bit Coal & Quarrying	6.8	8.1	9.1	10.1	11.1	11.5	10.3	8.5
Oil & Gas Extraction	10.2	12.3	14.0	15.7	17.9	22.7	20.4	16.9
Crude Oil-Nat Gas	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.7	4.4	4.0	3.3
Oil Field Service	7.4	9.3	10.9	12.5	14.2	18.3	16.4	13.6
Contract Construction	14.9	17.0	19.3	20.8	20.7	21.0	20.0	16.5
Trans. & Pub. Utilities	12.8	13.3	14.8	16.4	16.9	18.3	17.8	16.4
Railroads	3.5	3.5	3.7	4.2	4.2	4.3	3.6	3.4
Trans. exc Railroads	4.2	4.4	5.2	5.6	5.8	6.7	6.5	5.9
Utilities	5.1	5.4	5.9	6.6	6.9	7.3	7.7	7.1
Wholesale & Retail	35.1	38.1	41.7	44.3	47.0	50.3	49.0	44.4
Wholesale Trade	5.9	6.7	7.7	8.5	9.6	11.2	10.7	9.0
Retail Trade	29.2	31.4	34.0	35.8	37.4	39.1	38.3	35.4
Gen.Merchandise	4.4	4.6	4.7	5.1	6.1	6.3	5.7	5.4
Food Stores	3.2	3.6	4.0	4.4	4.7	5.1	5.1	4.9
Auto Dlrs-Stations	6.1	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.1	5.8
Eat-Drinking Places	9.7	10.9	12.0	12.6	12.9	13.7	13.8	12.5
Other Retail	5.8	6.2	6.8	7.2	7.3	7.7	7.6	6.7
Finance, Ins & Real Est.	5.1	5.7	6.4	7.1	7.3	7.7	7.8	7.7
Services	23.4	24.1	27.3	28.6	30.2	33.3	33.4	32.9
Hotel-Lodging Places	6.8	5.9	6.7	7.0	6.4	8.3	7.6	5.6
Personal Services	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
Medical-Health Services	4.3	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.6	6.0	6.3
Other Services	10.9	12.1	14.1	15.1	16.9	17.8	18.1	19.3
Government	36.1	38.3	39.1	40.8	43.0	44.5	46.0	48.8
Federal Government	6.9	7.0	7.3	7.4	7.6	7.4	7.2	6.9
State & Local	29.2	31.4	31.8	33.4	35.4	37.1	38.8	41.9
State Government	10.2	10.5	10.8	11.1	11.8	12.1	12.3	12.7
Local Government	19.0	20.9	21.0	22.3	23.6	25.0	26.5	29.2

* Subject to revision

Prepared by the W.E.S.C. Research & Analysis Section, March 1983

TABLE 15

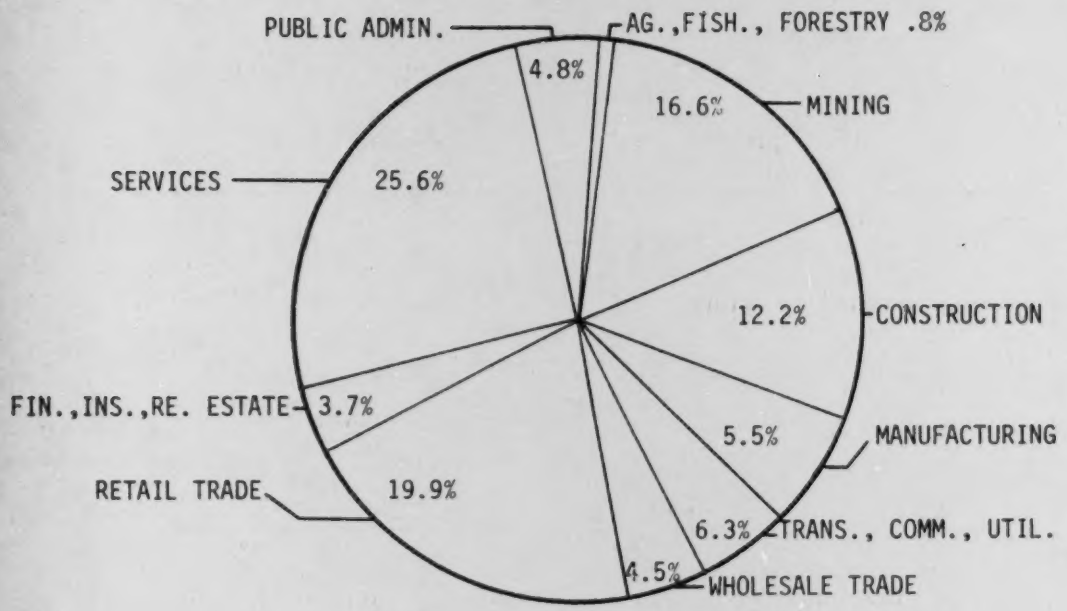
MAJOR SOURCES OF PERSONAL INCOME IN WYOMING
FIRST QUARTER, 1981 - 1984 (IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	% OF TOTAL	PERCENT CHANGE 1981 - 1984 WYO.	U.S.
INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK							
WAGE AND SALARY DISBURSEMENTS	3,858	4,222	3,867	4,061	100.0	5.3	21.0
FARM	67	74	85	90	2.2	34.3	32.3
AG., SERV., FOR., FISH., AND OTHER	11	13	11	14	0.3	27.3	26.7
MINING	988	1,100	887	883	21.7	- 10.6	7.7
CONSTRUCTION	441	431	291	324	8.0	- 26.5	10.4
MANUFACTURING	180	181	158	159	3.9	- 11.7	14.7
NONDURABLE GOODS	105	102	92	91	2.2	- 13.3	17.9
DURABLE GOODS	75	79	66	68	1.7	- 9.3	13.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	405	434	411	436	10.7	7.7	15.5
WHOLESALE TRADE	217	248	203	200	4.9	- 7.8	19.9
RETAIL TRADE	344	373	355	400	9.8	16.3	18.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	113	125	131	137	3.4	21.2	34.9
SERVICES	358	415	406	438	10.8	22.3	33.2
GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES	734	830	928	979	24.1	33.4	22.5
FEDERAL CIVILIAN	148	146	153	155	3.8	4.7	13.8
MILITARY	62	70	73	74	18	19.4	31.8
STATE AND LOCAL	525	614	701	750	18.5	42.9	24.2

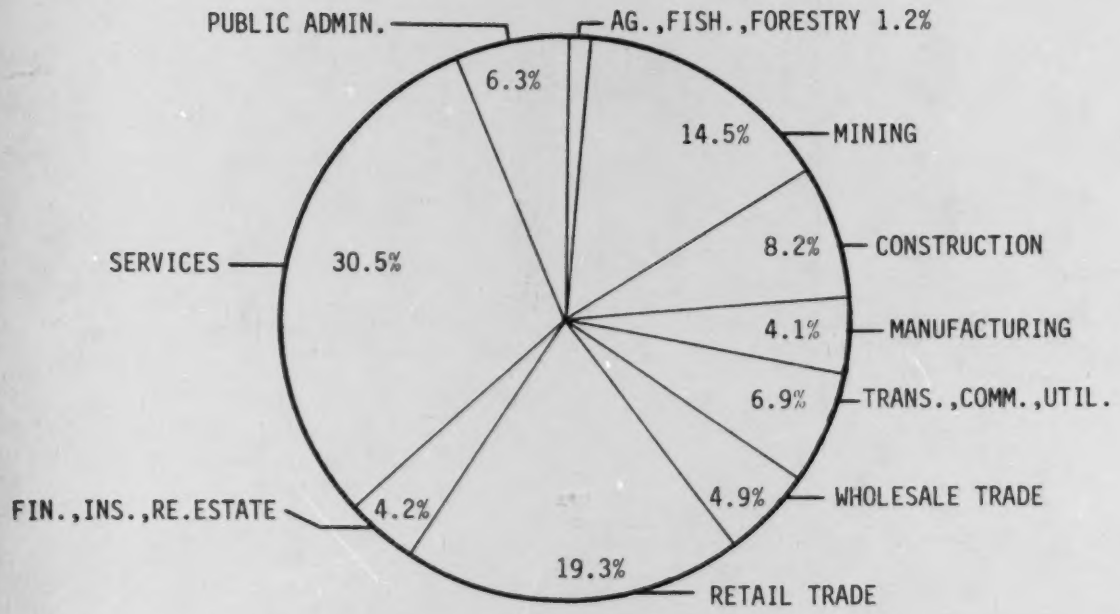
Source: Regional Economic Information System, Bureau of Economic Analysis
Prepared By: WESC Research and Analysis Section, August 1984

GRAPH 7

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT AS A PERCENT
OF TOTAL COVERED EMPLOYMENT
SECOND QUARTER, SELECTED YEARS



1978



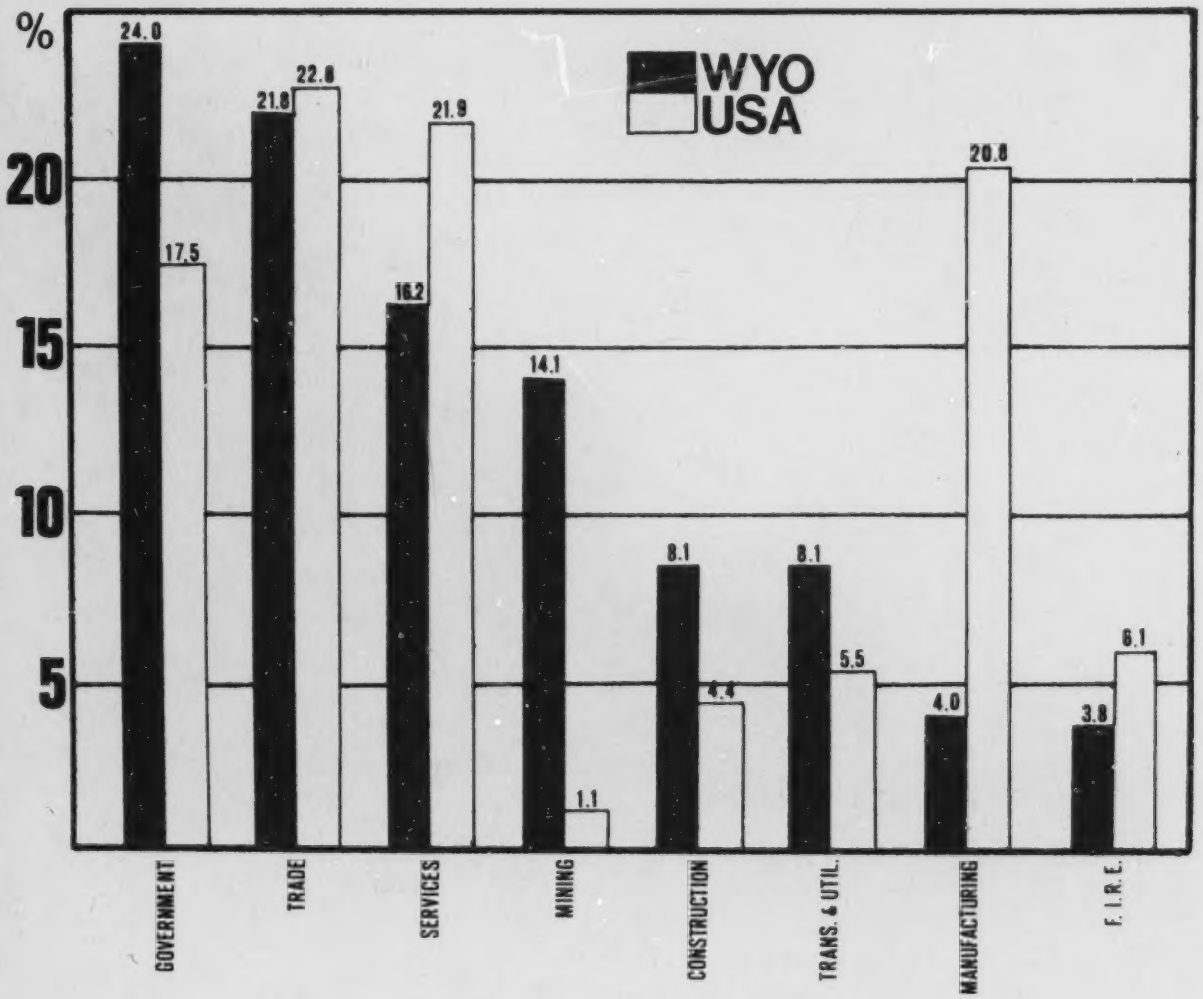
1983

Prepared by: WESC Research and Analysis Section

GRAPH 8

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
INDUSTRIAL COMPOSITION OF EMPLOYMENT, WYOMING AND U.S. 1983

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



Prepared by: WESC Research and Analysis Section

note seen on Table 15 is that personal income attributed to farm work has risen 34% between the first quarters of 1981 and 1984. That and the fact that ranching has always been an integral part of the state's economy should insure agriculture's place in the Wyoming industrial picture for a long time to come.

MINING

Anyone even remotely connected with the state realizes the importance of the minerals industry to Wyoming. Wyomingites frequently say that as the mining industry goes, so goes the rest of the state's economy. That statement is difficult to argue with when one considers that nearly 71% of the state's 1983 valuation was due to minerals production. See Illustration 1.

Much of the information in this section comes from the 1983 Wyoming Mineral Yearbook published by the Mineral Division of the State Department of Economic Planning & Development (DEPAD). The other major source of data in this section is the Wyoming Geological Survey in Laramie.

Illustration 1 shows how mineral valuation as a part of total valuation has grown over the last ten years. The mineral valuation which was 34% of the total valuation in 1973 has risen to 70.5% of the total valuation in 1983. Because of the 1973 Arab oil embargo, the United States completely overhauled its traditional energy policies. This pushed the mining industry to the forefront of the state's economy and caused Wyoming's total valuation to increase by an incredible 434% over the last ten years.

The dramatic increase in the assessed valuation seen in Illustration 1 is primarily due to increased mining production and higher prices paid for the materials. The following changes in severance tax rates are also partially responsible for increased valuation.

SEVERANCE TAX RATE CHANGES

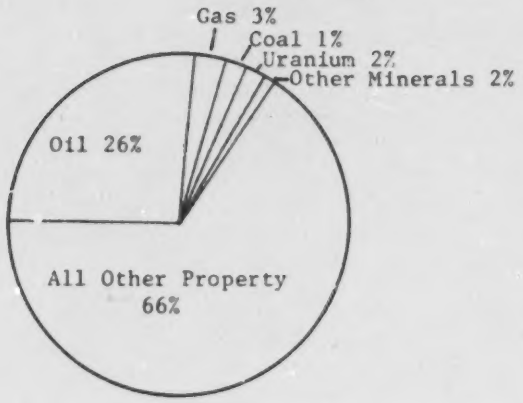
	1972	1982
Coal	1%	10.5%
Crude Oil	1	6.0
Natural Gas	1	6.0
Trona	1	5.5
Uranium	1	5.5
Misc. Minerals	1	2.0

The following retrospective look at the mining industry shows the extreme importance and the degree of influence the industry has in Wyoming.

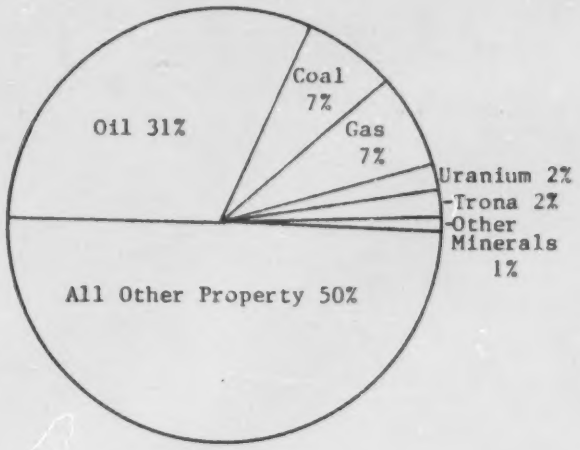
Initially, it is important to understand that in the U.S., manufacturing employs over 20% of the total number employed. See Graph 8. In Wyoming, manufacturing employs a mere 3 to 5% of the total. Conversely, mining employs anywhere between 13 and 18% of the total in Wyoming while the U.S. as a whole employs barely 1% in mining. Consequently, Wyoming's responses to various fluctuations in business cycles and other economic phenomena are often quite different from the norm.

ILLUSTRATION 1

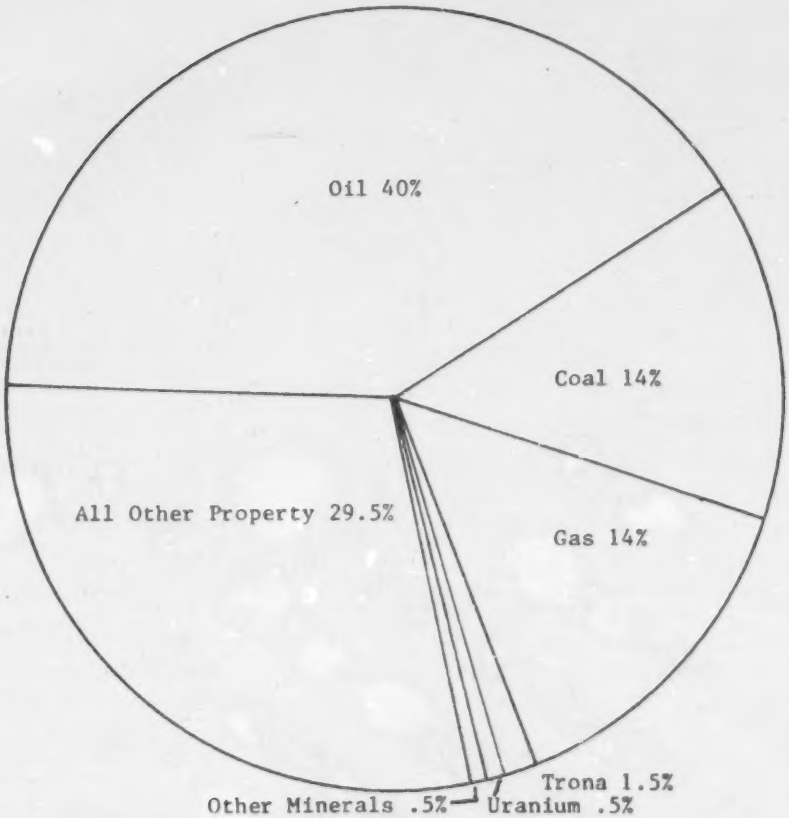
TOTAL STATE ASSESSED VALUATION 1973, 1978 and 1983



1973 Total Valuation
$1,486,086,653



1978 Total Valuation
$3,251,778,281



1983 Total Valuation
$7,936,557,675

Reprinted from: 1983 Wyoming Mineral Yearbook, DEPAD

For instance, in the latter part of 1982 the nation was hitting the bottom and coming out of its recession while Wyoming was just beginning to feel the effects of the major slowdown. The peculiar nature of the state's economy is a cause for Wyoming's consistent lag (usually 6 to 18 months) in both a recession and a recovery.

During the last half of 1981 and through 11 months of 1982, most of the nation's manufacturing industries were slowing production. Reduced factory output certainly lowers the demand for the energy that keeps those factories humming. Unfortunately, many energy companies in Wyoming continued to produce during this time until inventory stockpiles finally became too large at the factories to warrant more production. This caused many oil, gas, and coal companies to cut back on employment as well as production starting in late 1982. Wyoming's recovery also lags because those factories must use those stockpiles before they will call for more of this state's energy related commodities.

Coal

When petroleum prices skyrocketed in the seventies, it was discovered that coal produced electricity was much more economically attractive. It has been estimated that Wyoming's one trillion tons of coal reserves represents 25% of the nation's total reserves. This explains why total production went from 7.4 million tons in 1970 to more than 112 million tons in 1983. In 1970 the state ranked 13th in production. By 1983 Wyoming and West Virginia were neck and neck behind Kentucky in terms of tons mined. Appendix Table 14 gives Wyoming coal production and employment figures from 1865 through 1983.

The 112.2 million tons mined in 1983 was a 4% increase over the 107.9 million tons mined in 1982. This was 14.3% of all coal mined in the U.S. in 1983. Modern technology and strip mining caused employment in the industry to fall 5% even though production showed a 4% increase. See Appendix Table 14.

According to the latest report from the State Inspection of Mines there are currently 30 coal mines in Wyoming, and all but one are open pit or strip mines. See Appendix Illustration 1. Thunder Basin Coal Company's Black Thunder Mine was the top producer in 1983 mining 15.2 million tons, while the state's number two producer AMAX Coal Company's Belle Ayr Mine shipped 13.8 million tons. Incidentally, these two mines are the top two producers in the United States. They are both located in Campbell County which has the lion's share of the rich Powder River Coal Basin in northeastern Wyoming.

In 1983, Campbell County's 14 active coal mines produced 88.1 million tons or 78.6% of the 112.2 million tons produced in the state. If Campbell County were a state unto itself it would rank fourth in national coal production.

Wyoming coal is used in 23 states. Texas is the biggest user followed by Wyoming, Kansas and Oklahoma. In 1983 more than 97% of the coal was used by electric utility companies for power generation. Nearly 90% of the coal produced was shipped by rail. Most authorities estimate that two-thirds of coal's delivery price from Wyoming is due to transportation costs. This is but one of several problems facing the industry in this state.

In addition to high freight costs, the industry is also negatively affected by:

1) unforseen drops in electric power demand causing cut backs and cancellations of planned new power plants.
2) disappearance of the coal conversion industry in Wyoming.
3) legislation requiring all new power plants to install scrubbers makes Wyoming's low sulphur coal no more attractive than the high sulphur high BTU coal mined in the east.

Despite these negative factors there is no doubt that the longer range future of the coal industry in Wyoming is very bright. The Wyoming Geological Survey has a good track record in forecasting coal production and they foresee production increasing at an annual rate of four to six percent through 1988. After that they forecast a plateau of moderate or slight growth.

Oil and Gas

A close look at Illustration 1 reveals the recently increasing importance of the oil, gas, and coal industries to the state. While actual oil production had been declining by 2 to 3% a year since 1970, prices were increasing enough to increase the overall value of oil substantially. That trend recently reversed itself.

In the early 1970's oil production was typically 130 million barrels a year. A steady decline finally stopped in 1983 with production at 118.7 million barrels. Gross production for 1983 was stated at nearly 121 million barrels for an increase of 2.4% However, the actual value dropped because prices finally held steady or decreased slightly. Most authorities feel that oil production will continue to increase slightly for a couple of years before levelling. A return to the peak levels of the seventies is foreseen by few if any of the experts.

Regardless of the problems mitigating against the oil industry, its importance to the state is undeniable especially after viewing Illustration 1. While coal is providing 23% of the nation's energy, gas provides 25% and oil accounts for a whopping 43%. In addition, oil and gas account for 54% of all property taxes in Wyoming. In 1982, Park County produced 20% of the state's oil and Campbell County followed closely pumping out 19% of the state's oil. Following were: Sweetwater (8%), Hot Springs (8%), Uinta (7%), Natrona (6%), Converse (6%), Fremont (5%), and Big Horn (5%). Wyoming ranks sixth in oil production among the states.

Wyoming also ranks sixth in natural gas production. The 1983 total production of 539.8 billion cubic feet was a 13.8% increase over 1982. There is room for more too. Natural gas production is restricted by market demand. In other words, if user demand warranted it, natural gas production in Wyoming could be increased significantly.

In 1982 Sweetwater County produced 30% of Wyoming's natural gas. Following were: Fremont, 16%; Carbon, 13%; Sublette, 11%; Uinta, 10%; while the other counties produced the remaining 20%.

Trona

The Green River Basin of Sweetwater County in southwest Wyoming produces 95% of the nation's trona or soda ash. Fifty-five percent of all trona is used to make glass, while 23% is used by the chemical industry and the remaining 22% is used in various ways.

As glass container users, car makers and home builders felt the recession. There was less demand for glass which means less need for trona. This helps explain the nearly 13% drop in the industry's employment. Despite fewer employees, production jumped 5.8% to 11.6 million tons from 1982 to 1983. Peak production was in 1980 at 12.2 million tons.

Demand for trona is expected to be increasing slightly. According to DEPAD's 1983 Wyoming Mineral Yearbook, the state possesses enough trona to meet any demands. If trona was mined at current rates (10 - 12 million tons a year) since the year 1 A.D., only 20% of the Wyoming's known reserves would have been depleted.

Uranium

Wyoming is fortunate to rank second behind New Mexico in terms of production and reserves of uranium. However, the entire industry remains in a slump caused by significantly lowered demand. Despite the fact that 15% of our nation's electricity is from nuclear power (compared to over 50% in France) prices, employment, and production remain depressed. Industry authorities feel that the industry won't really recover until late in the 1980's.

Production in 1983 was two million tons, down 48% from the 1982 figure of 3.8 million tons. Employment went from 1,777 to 1,232, a decrease of 31% for the same time period. These figures are a far cry from the 5,300 workers and 5.5 million tons produced in 1979.

Miscellaneous Minerals

Bentonite is another of Wyoming's minerals that is produced in large quantities. It is used primarily as a component of drilling mud in the oil industry. It is also used as a binder for foundry sands and in pelletizing taconite iron ore before shipment to steel mills. In 1983 bentonite production fell one million tons and employment dropped by 200 workers. This was primarily due to the recession and the reduction in oil well drilling. Long term prospects for bentonite appear to be favorable but production is expected to be reduced for the next few years.

In October of 1983 Wyoming's only iron ore mining operation near Atlantic City threw in the towel leaving some 450 people looking for work.

The sand and gravel industry employs people in nearly every county in Wyoming. Continuing construction in Wyoming should maintain the sand and gravel pits throughout the state.

The following minerals and processes are also present in Wyoming: limestone, copper, gold, diamonds, gypsum, zeolites, jade, phosphate processing, coal conversion to coke, cement processing, clay, marble, granite, and sodium sulfate.

Hours and Earnings in Mining

The hours and earnings data discussed below comes from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program undertaken in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This data comes from a sampling of establishments who voluntarily report employment, earnings, and hours each month. Due to the inability of Wyoming's CES program to meet certain statistical standards, only data for the Mining and Manufacturing industries is published. See the subsection of Manufacturing for the appropriate data in that sector.

TABLE 16

UNITED STATES AND WYOMING
MINING HOURS AND EARNINGS

	WYOMING			U.S.		
	JULY'83	JULY'84	PERCENT CHANGE	JULY'83	JULY'84	PERCENT CHANGE
Average Weekly Earnings	$480.54	$546.55	13.7%	$474.47	$499.82	5.3%
Average Weekly Hours	39.1	42.5	8.7	42.1	43.2	2.6
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 12.29	$ 12.86	4.6	$ 11.27	$ 11.57	2.7

Note that mining wages are higher in Wyoming while mining hours worked is greater on a national basis.

CONSTRUCTION

Graph 8 shows that Wyoming employs 8.1% of its workers in Construction while the corresponding U.S. figure is 4.4% Tables 13 and 14 and Graph 7 show how severly the industry was hit by the recession in 1983. Fortunately, indicators in the first half of 1984 point to a turn-around for the industry. From June of 1983 to June of 1984 construction employment expanded nearly 14%, which was the most of any sector. Primarily responsible for the rebound was extensive highway and road construction and repair.

Table 15 shows that construction is responsible for 8% of the wages in the state. A wage disbursement decrease of 26.5% in three years was the largest decrease in any of the industries. Because construction wages are relatively high, the negative impact was accentuated.

The construction industry in Wyoming is forecasted to grow faster than the other industries through the 1980's. That trend started in 1984 with road and highway construction. A gas processing plant being built by Exxon in Lincoln County is expected to require a peak work force of 2,250. Further evidence of increased construction activity will be seen in Sweetwater County and the surrounding area where nearly $ 1.2 billion will be required to finance nearly 20 projects of varying size.

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing employment dropped 18% between the first quarter of 1978 and 1983. Income attributed to manufacturing also dropped nearly 12% between

1981 and 1984. Since both manufacturing employment and income are only 4% of the respective totals, the effects of this industry's drought are not too deep.

Appendix Graph 4 illustrates declining trend lines in the manufacturing sector. Note the continuing down trend of petroleum refining and the seasonal nature of beet processing (sugar and confectionary products).

Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Table 17 compares hours and earnings data for the United States and Wyoming. The data are results from the CES program like those figures for the mining industry in Table 16.

TABLE 17

UNITED STATES AND WYOMING
MANUFACTURING HOURS AND EARNINGS

	WYOMING			U.S.		
	JULY'83	JULY'84	PERCENT CHANGE	JULY'83	JULY'84	PERCENT CHANGE
Average Weekly Earnings	$329.35	$363.60	10.4%	$353.60	$369.55	4.5%
Average Weekly Hours	37.9	40.4	6.6	40.0	40.3	0.8
Average Hourly Earnings	8.69	9.00	3.6	8.84	9.17	3.7

Note that Wyoming's manufacturing workers earn slightly less than the national average. Also, note the over-the-year increase in manufacturing hours worked in Wyoming.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (TCU)

Depending on which graph is viewed, employment in Transportation, Communications, and Utilities (TCU) makes up from 6.9% to 8.1% of the state's total employment. This compares to the U.S. figure of 5.5%. The 10% over-the-year employment drop for this sector on Table 13 is backed up by decreases in the transportation and utilities industries in Table 14.

Table 15 shows that despite employment declines in TCU there was a 7.7% increase in personal income attributed to that sector between the first quarters of 1981 and 1984. Unfortunately, this did not keep pace with the nation's TCU income increase of 15.5% for the same period.

Employment in the TCU sector is expected to grow slightly each year. This gradual increase should level out late in the 1980's peaking at nearly 20,000 employed in this sector by 1990.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE

In 1983 the Trade industry employed somewhere in the neighborhood of 45,000 people. Although down from the peak of approximately 50,000 in 1981, the sector still employs over 20% of the state's total. Graph 8 shows this to be less than the overall U.S. average.

Table 13 shows that Wholesale Trade felt the recession more than Retail Trade. Graph 7 shows that wholesale trade has increased its share of total employment since 1978 while retail trade did the opposite. Between 1981 and 1984 income in wholesale trade decreased nearly 8% in Wyoming while in the U.S. it increased 20%.

Appendix Graph 6 shows the major wholesale trade industries in Wyoming. Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies whose employment was over 5,000 in 1982 was less than 4,000 throughout most of 1983. There is little doubt that slowdowns in the mining sector caused employment in that wholesale trade industry to decline.

Appendix Graph 7 shows Wyoming's bigger retail trade industries. Readily apparent is the fact that Eating and Drinking establishments employ the most people in Wyoming's retail trade group. Catering to the influx of tourists during the middle of each year helps explain the severe seasonal fluctuations of employment at eating and drinking establishments. Grocery, and Department stores along with Gas Stations also employ many in the retail trade group.

Growth in the trade sector is expected to be stable. Employment in wholesale and retail trade together is expected to be around 59,000 by 1990.

FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE (FIRE)

Both Tables 13 and 14 show the steady nature of employment growth in FIRE. FIRE employment, as a percent of total, is not as great as for the rest of the states. However, Graph 7 shows that over the past few years FIRE is increasing its share of total employment in the state.

Although salaries in FIRE increased around 21% from 1981 to 1984, they did not keep pace with the rest of the U.S. which saw a 35% increase over the same period.

Growth in this sector has been steady, but it must be remembered that expansion in these industries is strongly linked to growth in other areas. Even so, FIRE employment is expected to increase faster than the average, to around 10,000 in 1990.

SERVICES

Graph 7 illustrates the fact that Wyoming is following the national trend that says we are more and more becoming a service oriented society. In terms of covered employment the Services sector employs the most of any industry in the state. Much of the growth in the services category is a result of changes in both the Standard Industrial Classification codes in 1972 and the Wyoming Employment Security Law in 1978. Many hospital and educational workers that were previously considered government employees are now in the services sector.

Both Table 13 and 14 show the services industries to be among the fastest growing in Wyoming. Table 15 also shows a growth of 22.3% in income attributed to services over the last four years. Appendix Graph 9 shows that Inns, Hospitals, and Colleges are the top three employers in the services sector.

Most projections show services to continue to be the fastest growing sector throughout the decade. The population of Wyoming is comparatively young. These baby boomers are producing their own echo which will increase the demand for day care centers as well as elementary and ultimately secondary school teachers. As employment in other industries continues to grow, the state will have an increased need for medical, personal, and other services. By 1990 there could be more than 70,000 service workers in Wyoming.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND GOVERNMENT

As seen in Appendix Graph 10, the Executive and Legislative Offices combined account for the lion's share of employment in the Public Administration sector. Note that Tables 13 and 14 differ significantly in this last sector. Again, this is due to various law changes and recodings. The CES program includes many public officials not covered by the U.I. tax laws. Graph 7 shows that public administration has increased its share of total employment from 4.8% to 6.3% between 1978 and 1983.

Government as defined by the CES program employed more than any other industry in 1983. Graph 8 shows Wyoming government employment makes up 24% of the state's total compared to the U.S. average of 17.5% A relatively small population in a big state with a lot of government owned land accounts for Wyoming's large number of government employees.

Table 15 shows that personal income from government increased over 33% from first quarter 1981 to first quarter 1984. This is in comparison to the increase in the U.S. of 22.5% for the same period. The government sector produces more income (24.1%) than any other industry in the state.

Although government in Wyoming is here to stay, projected employment increases are slight. Most authorities feel that room for growth in the government sector won't exist for quite some time.

UNMET MANPOWER NEEDS

When an employer wants to hire someone for a specific job and he is unable to find anyone, his manpower needs have not been met. The Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) is the source for Tables 18 and 19. Table 18 is a list of openings for specific occupations that have gone unfilled for 30 days or more. This is one definition of unmet manpower needs. Table 19 is a summary of openings received, filled, and left unfilled for the broad or general occupational groups.

Because the local Job Service Centers are the only input to ESARS, this data is limited as a source of unmet manpower needs. Some estimates reveal that only half of all job openings in the state are listed with the Job Service. Note that the tables do not tell how long the openings have gone unfilled, except that it has been at least 30 days. Neither do they show why these openings have gone unfilled.

Both tables show that the hardest openings to fill are usually in Services, Clerical and Sales categories. Miscellaneous and Structural Work occupations can also be hard to fill. Note that Table 19 also shows that the hard to fill jobs are often the ones with the most openings.

The following are some of the more obvious reasons for openings going unfilled:

- no qualified applicants due to the technical nature of the job that might require formal education or training.
- the employer may impose qualifications that are too high in relation to the wages offered.
- openings for menial work are typically low paying.
- some openings require travel or relocation within the state.
- hours or working conditions for the opening may be undesirable.
- pay for the opening may be for commission or piece work as opposed to an hourly, weekly or monthly wage.

Professional, Technical and Managerial positions may require specific educational attainment. Many of these job openings are filled by recent college graduates because experience is not an entry level criteria. Occupations with these qualifications, such as medical or health technicians and teachers, may remain unfilled because of being in a small town or rural area.

Managerial positions in Retail Trade or Service industries may be hard to fill because of low starting wages, salary based on productivity or lack of opportunity for advancement. High turnover in Clerical positions results in a demand which usually exceeds the supply of applicants. This is particularly true for clerk-typists who find the working conditions are usually good, but salaries are minimal. Nominal education or experience is required for clerk positions which may require shorthand and/or knowledge of various office machines. Further advancement in the company may require additional training.

Retail Trade sales positions generally require only a high school education and limited experience, but have a low starting wage so job openings in this

TABLE 18

JOB OPENINGS WITH ESARS RECORD SHOWING
NO ACTION TAKEN FOR 30 DAYS OR MORE 1/
PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1984

DOT	OCCUPATION	NUMBER OF OPENINGS
929 687-030	Material Handler	134
869 687-026	Construction Worker II	56
323 687-014	Cleaner, Housekeeping	36
311 477-030	Waiter/Waitress, Informal	29
279 357-054	Salesperson, General Merchandise	20
313 361-014	Cook	19
318 687-010	Kitchen Helper	18
620 261-010	Automobile Mechanic	14
859 683-010	Operating Engineer	14
201 362-030	Secretary	13
219 362-010	Administrative Clerk	13
869 664-014	Construction Worker I	12
290 477-014	Sales Clerk	10
311 477-014	Counter Attendant, Lunchroom/ Coffee Shop	10
299-357-014	Telephone Solicitor	9
899 381-010	Maintenance Repairer, Building	9
201 362-010	Legal Secretary	8
211 462-010	Cashier	7
237 367-038	Receptionist	7
313 361-022	Cook, Short Order	7
238 362-010	Hotel Clerk	6
301 474-010	House Worker, General	6
381 687-014	Cleaner, Commercial or Institutional	6
075 374-010	Nurse, General Duty	5
209 562-010	Clerk, General	5
905 663-014	Truck Driver, Heavy	5
920 687-014	Bagger	5

1/ Only positions with five or more openings are shown. No action taken means that the position may have been filled but the transaction has not yet been recorded into the ESAR System.

TABLE 19

QUARTERLY SUMMARY REPORT OF JOB OPENINGS
AT WYOMING JOB SERVICE CENTERS
QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30, 1984

DOT	OCCUPATION GROUP	OPENINGS RECEIVED	UNFILLED OPENINGS TOTAL	30 + DAYS	OPENINGS FILLED
0-1	Professional, Technical, and Managerial	464	126	69	300
2	Clerical and Sales	1,817	296	169	1,407
3	Services	2,673	468	285	2,281
4	Farming, Forestry, and Fishery	925	44	23	752
5	Processing	92	8	6	80
6	Machine Trades	270	51	27	220
7	Bench Work	64	9	3	58
8	Structural Work	2,599	201	127	2,490
9	Miscellaneous	2,086	244	179	2,002
	TOTAL	10,990	1,447	888	9,590

Source: ESARS, June 30, 1984
Prepared by: WESC Research and Analysis Section
July 1984

area tend to be hard to fill. Wages in Wholesale Trade are better, but may depend on sales volume, commission or some other factor. The less educated job seeker may find entry level opportunities in the sales area, but better paying positions require more education and/or experience.

There are always openings in the Service industries for waiters and waitresses, cooks and janitorial people. The wages offered are low, especially outside urban areas. The education and experience required are both minimal. Many positions involve part-time or shift work and advancement is negligible. Turnover is high because the positions are mainly filled by young men and women who are willing to work part-time after school to earn spending money and do not depend upon the employment for their livelihood.

Machine Trades, Bench Work and Miscellaneous Occupations associated with mining and manufacturing account for many of the unfilled openings. In Wyoming, mechanics and laborers are most in demand in the mining industry occupations. Prior experience is required for most positions as a mechanic. Openings which remain unfilled for a long period usually offer low wages compared to the experience required. Many of the openings in these categories are filled by trade school graduates.

Structural Work is seasonal, so unemployment is high during the winter months. When job openings occur, they are usually filled fairly easily because wages are comparatively high. Structural workers must be prepared to travel to where construction is occurring and there are job openings. The demand for packaging and material handling exceeds applicants for the position. These positions can be filled by applicants for other types of work because the requirements for education and experience are minimal. The prospects for advancements are good after gaining experience which helps compensate for the low starting pay.

Occupational trends in Wyoming are closely related to seasonal factors and weather conditions. Mining, manufacturing and construction are most affected by these changes. Mining employment tends to drop during severe winter weather.

Manufacturing has its peak employment in September and October during the processing of sugar beets. Construction has its peak employment in the summer when college students swell the available work force. Although many students are rehired for old jobs, there is a flurry of job seeking as students compete for the remaining jobs.

Technical and managerial job openings remain stable throughout the year, as new industries locating in the state usually bring key supervisory personnel with them and therefore have little effect upon the rise and fall of demand for those positions.

WYOMING MANPOWER PROBLEMS

In a state with an economy as peculiar as Wyoming's getting and keeping qualified workers is just one of many problems encountered. Even when boom and bust situations are expected and planned for, manpower problems still challenge businesses, towns, and various government agencies. Since the early 1970's, Wyoming's changing population structure has brought many new growth

oriented problems to the state.

Development of Wyoming's vast mineral resources required an unique labor force and the resultant growth that occurred through the 1970's created significant impact problems. When the boom areas such as Evanston, Rock Springs and Gillette finally adapted to problems created by extreme growth, that growth stopped and in some cases actually reversed itself. While good times were very good (late '70's, early 80's) the recession that hit the nation in 1982 had a profound effect on Wyoming when it hit the state full force in 1983.

A review of Tables 11 and 12 shows that the recession was hard on Wyoming's income. The mining and construction industries employ many and pay high wages. Thus, the effect of slow downs in these two sectors spreads to the other industries. Fortunately, 1984 witnessed a significant upturn in construction and a gradual reversal in the mining industry. Forecasts for 1985 and 1986 predict those trends to continue.

Until recently Wyoming has enjoyed a high standard of living as well as the high costs, that goes hand-in-hand with elevated life-styles. Additional tax burdens have been placed on citizens in many areas to help cope with new needs created by more people and more money. Several counties have implemented an optional one percent sales tax and as a result are enjoying new and improved community services and facilities.

Just when it seemed that Wyoming was coming to grips with its growth and impact problems, the state was forced to deal with recessionary hardships. During 1979 to 1981 areas like Casper, Gillette, Evanston and Kemmerer were crowded to capacity. Competition for the limited supply of homes and lodgings was stiff and an abundance of money caused housing costs to skyrocket. The fact is that in calendar years 1979 and 1980, Wyoming had the lowest unemployment rates of all 50 states. Few people predicted that those rates would hit double digits early in 1983. All of a sudden housing was plentiful, causing costs to decline severely. Although unemployment rates have headed back down in 1984, there is still an abundance of cheap housing and many vacancies in many parts of the state.

The number of people leaving the state caused vacancies to increase dramatically. Increased competition for renters and buyers made housing costs plummet. Even today, when unemployment rates are back down, caution pervades the market, because so many prospective buyers fear that they would not be able to resell their home should they need to.

One area that is not expected to have an overabundance of housing is in the southwest part of the state. Over $1 billion in major construction projects have been scheduled for the next three or four years in that area. The major projects include: Exxon's $750 million Riley Ridge gas field development, Chevron's $250 million fertilizer plant, the $312 million installation of scrubbers at Jim Bridger Power Plant, Chevron's $92 million Painter Reservoir gas plant, and Amoco's $100 million Anschutz Ranch East gas processing plant. Lincoln, Sweetwater, and Uinta Counties will experience the impact of those and several other projects in that area. Past experience has taught residents in those localities to prepare for the problems caused by a severely swollen work force.

The sources of qualified workers is a difficult problem. Unions will always be one dependable source of quality labor. Some workers will enter the labor force from educational facilities. The federal government in cooperation with state and local government will train, retrain, or relocate a significant number of workers. The need for government assistance in certain areas is bound to increase due to the changing nature of today's economy.

The occupational profile of American (and Wyoming) workers is already undergoing significant alterations in response to the developme . of new industries, the evaporation of jobs in older industries, and the emergence of an increasingly service-oriented economy. It is only a matter of time before the information age, robotics, and other new technologies hit Wyoming full force.

A minor example that some of this new technology has come to Wyoming is evident from coal production figures seen in Appendix Table 27. The production increase from 1982 to 1983 of 4% was accomplished with 280 fewer employees. Continuation of this and similar trends could increase the already active government role in training and retraining large portions of the labor force.

Currently, federally assisted programs have been helpful in employing and training disadvantaged youths, both in and out of school. Despite current programs for those youths out of school, the high school dropout is still the most difficult person to employ. One important factor of job market entry of the dropout is that their socioeconomic situation may disqualify them from any current training program.

On the other side of the coin, residents with college degrees, especially in specialized fields outside of the mineral extraction and the construction industries, frequently find a dire lack of employment opportunities in their speciality in Wyoming and have to migrate to metropolitan areas to find suitable employment. In addition, many college graduates who are underemployed in terms of wages, move out of the state for better paying jobs in their fields. Wages in manufacturing, mining, construction and transportation & public utilities in the state, generally meet or exceed national levels. By the same token, wages in trade, finance, services and state & local government fall considerably below national standards.

It is this imbalance of wage scales that on one hand brings people into Wyoming, and at the same time, has forced some residents to migrate out of the state for higher salaries.

Wyoming is different from most states in that it has such a small percentage and small numbers of minorities. Tables 20, 21, and 22 are based on actual 1980 census data. Ratios from the 1980 census were applied to estimates of totals for 1982 and 1983 to come up with the detailed columns in the three tables. The primary use of these tables, as well as several others from the WESC Research and Analysis Section is intended for federal contractors and subcontractors for their Affirmative Action Programs, as specified in Revised Order No. 4, Office of Federal Contract Compliance.

In the state, occupations most in demand on a year-round basis are in the trade, service and state & local government sectors of the economy. This is

TABLE 20

POPULATION BY SEX AND RACE/ETHNIC GROUP
FOR THE STATE OF WYOMING AND ITS COUNTIES
FOR 1982

	SEX			MALE RACE/ETHNIC GROUP CATEGORIES						FEMALE RACE/ETHNIC GROUP CATEGORIES					
AREA	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	NAT'V AMR'N	ASIAN	OTHER	HISPANIC	WHITE	BLACK	NAT'V AMR'N	ASIAN	OTHER	HISPANIC
Wyoming	260,096	247,904	508,000	233,826	1,821	3,901	1,040	5,722	13,525	222,866	1,735	3,719	992	5,454	12,891
Albany	15,712	14,388	30,100	13,858	157	79	157	456	1,005	12,690	144	72	144	417	921
Big Horn	6,515	6,385	12,900	6,143	0	33	15	78	247	6,022	0	32	14	77	243
Campbell	17,045	15,055	32,100	16,192	17	170	34	187	443	14,302	15	151	30	166	391
Carbon	11,835	10,665	22,500	9,657	59	83	47	639	1,338	8,702	54	75	43	576	1,203
Converse	7,746	7,354	15,100	7,142	8	62	8	140	387	6,780	7	59	7	132	368
Crook	2,941	2,759	5,700	2,912	0	12	3	3	12	2,731	0	11	3	3	11
Fremont	19,545	18,555	38,100	16,399	19	2,150	58	353	606	15,567	19	2,041	56	335	575
Goshen	6,015	6,285	12,300	5,239	6	18	6	295	451	5,474	6	19	6	308	472
Hot Springs	2,994	3,006	6,000	2,871	6	57	3	9	45	2,883	6	57	3	9	45
Johnson	3,543	3,557	7,100	3,451	3	21	3	18	49	3,464	4	22	4	18	50
Laramie	35,562	35,138	70,700	29,268	960	213	285	1,352	3,450	28,918	949	211	281	1,335	3,408
Lincoln	7,365	6,935	14,300	7,077	7	37	22	52	177	6,665	7	35	21	48	166
Natrona	39,295	37,905	77,200	36,583	275	236	157	668	1,375	35,290	265	227	152	644	1,327
Niobrara	1,552	1,648	3,200	1,529	1	5	1	5	14	1,623	2	5	2	5	15
Park	11,580	11,720	23,300	10,897	11	46	35	185	417	11,628	12	47	35	187	422
Platte	5,512	5,088	10,600	5,126	6	22	11	81	265	4,732	5	20	10	75	244
Sheridan	13,203	13,097	26,300	12,688	13	105	53	92	251	12,586	13	105	52	92	249
Sublette	2,725	2,475	5,200	2,681	3	11	3	5	25	2,436	2	10	2	5	22
Sweetwater	24,499	21,901	46,400	21,413	196	147	147	686	1,911	19,141	175	131	131	613	1,708
Teton	5,594	5,206	10,800	5,443	6	22	17	34	78	5,065	5	21	15	31	73
Uinta	10,585	9,615	20,200	10,066	10	42	10	127	328	9,144	10	39	10	115	298
Washakie	5,212	4,988	10,200	4,399	5	26	20	318	440	4,210	5	24	20	304	422
Weston	3,997	3,903	7,900	3,882	4	40	12	16	44	3,789	4	39	12	16	43

1) Statewide total is actual data as released by the Census Bureau, county totals are estimated based upon trends within each county.
2) Sum of the detail may not equal total due to rounding of numbers.
* This data has been suppressed by the Census Bureau due to the confidentiality of a small data base, where possible these numbers were estimated and added into the "OTHER" category.

TABLE 21

ANNUAL AVERAGE LABOR FORCE BY SEX AND RACE/ETHNIC GROUP
FOR THE STATE OF WYOMING AND ITS COUNTIES
FOR 1983

	SEX			MALE RACE/ETHNIC GROUP CATEGORIES						FEMALE RACE/ETHNIC GROUP CATEGORIES					
AREA	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	NAT'V AMR'N	ASIAN	OTHER	HISPANIC	WHITE	BLACK	NAT'V AMR'N	ASIAN	OTHER	HISPANIC
Wyoming	164,274	97,726	262,000	149,602	1,048	2,096	524	3,406	7,598	90,290	524	1,310	524	1,572	3,930
Albany	8,549	6,318	14,867	7,567	59	45	104	208	565	5,590	45	45	89	164	357
Big Horn	3,610	2,057	5,667	3,355	0	17	*	91	147	1,989	0	11	*	17	45
Campbell	12,874	6,721	19,595	12,326	*	118	*	157	274	6,603	*	59	*	20	59
Carbon	6,921	3,486	10,407	5,755	10	62	21	416	666	2,872	10	31	31	21	333
Converse	4,751	2,603	7,354	4,375	*	59	*	51	265	2,590	*	15	*	691	74
Crook	1,942	992	2,934	1,937	0	*	*	6	3	978	0	*	*	12	0
Fremont	11,961	7,207	19,168	10,600	19	824	38	192	307	6,383	19	537	58	77	153
Goshen	4,342	2,673	7,015	3,928	0	*	*	154	253	2,463	0	*	*	84	133
Hot Springs	1,733	1,244	2,977	1,664	*	33	*	21	18	1,188	*	39	*	6	12
Johnson	2,671	1,603	4,274	2,569	0	*	0	51	47	1,581	0	*	0	47	9
Laramie	20,490	13,775	34,265	17,235	651	171	103	651	1,679	11,787	343	35	35	343	1,062
Lincoln	4,124	1,976	6,100	3,880	*	61	12	37	134	1,830	*	31	24	31	67
Natrona	24,975	15,308	40,283	23,365	121	322	40	362	765	14,301	40	201	81	201	483
Niobrara	1,010	598	1,608	1,010	*	*	0	0	*	595	*	*	0	3	*
Park	8,427	5,689	14,116	7,990	0	42	56	99	240	5,477	0	14	14	56	141
Platte	2,832	1,333	4,165	2,624	*	17	*	54	137	1,253	*	12	*	25	46
Sheridan	8,476	5,262	13,738	8,270	14	41	14	41	110	590	14	14	41	55	124
Sublette	1,709	880	2,589	1,691	*	*	*	8	10	870	*	*	*	3	5
Sweetwater	15,277	7,559	22,836	13,565	91	137	69	343	1,096	6,759	114	23	46	114	480
Teton	4,640	3,401	8,041	4,583	0	*	16	16	24	3,265	0	*	16	32	88
Uinta	7,334	3,499	10,833	6,922	*	65	*	108	249	3,358	*	22	*	32	87
Washakie	3,395	1,986	5,381	2,825	*	11	11	242	301	1,818	*	11	11	65	81
Weston	2,443	1,344	3,787	2,397	*	11	*	8	27	1,340	*	0	*	4	4

1) - Statewide total is actual data as released by the Census Bureau, county totals are estimated based on trends within each county.
2) Sum of the detail may not equal total due to rounding of numbers.
* This data has been suppressed by the Census Bureau due to the confidentiality of a small data base, where possible these numbers were estimated and added into the "OTHER" category.

TABLE 22

ANNUAL AVERAGE UNEMPLOYED LABOR FORCE BY SEX AND RACE/ETHNIC GROUP
FOR THE STATE OF WYOMING AND ITS COUNTIES
FOR 1983

	SEX			MALE RACE/ETHNIC GROUP CATEGORIES						FEMALE RACE/ETHNIC GROUP CATEGORIES					
AREA	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	NAT'V AMR'N	ASIAN	OTHER	HISPANIC	WHITE	BLACK	NAT'V AMR'N	ASIAN	OTHER	HISPANIC
Wyoming	13,266	8,734	22,000	11,264	132	352	22	594	880	7,260	66	198	22	418	770
Albany	597	286	883	507	21	0	0	34	34	193	9	0	0	35	49
Big Horn	265	259	524	249	0	5	*	5	5	225	0	8	*	8	18
Campbell	879	543	1,422	803	*	0	*	31	44	493	*	0	*	0	50
Carbon	749	442	1,191	651	0	0	0	42	56	283	0	0	4	85	56
Converse	372	272	644	354	*	14	*	2	2	246	*	0	*	11	15
Crook	109	74	183	109	0	*	*	0	0	71	0	*	*	4	0
Fremont	1,469	597	2,066	1,109	0	246	0	62	52	353	0	140	14	50	39
Goshen	217	164	381	152	0	*	*	35	30	125	0	*	*	16	23
Hot Springs	125	56	181	114	*	11	*	0	0	56	*	0	*	0	0
Johnson	234	68	302	217	0	*	0	18	0	68	0	*	0	0	0
Laramie	1,389	950	2,339	1,201	49	23	9	9	178	664	23	14	0	61	187
Lincoln	433	330	763	365	*	21	0	0	48	251	*	23	0	25	31
Natrona	2,415	1,734	4,149	2,187	0	0	0	104	124	1,631	0	25	0	8	66
Niobrara	60	54	114	60	*	*	0	0	*	54	*	*	0	0	*
Park	400	400	800	400	0	0	0	0	0	369	0	0	0	8	22
Platte	231	150	381	168	*	0	*	24	39	150	*	0	*	0	0
Sheridan	603	446	1,049	587	15	0	0	0	0	428	0	0	0	0	18
Sublette	127	70	197	127	0	*	*	0	0	70	0	*	*	0	0
Sweetwater	1,128	1,114	2,242	1,002	0	22	0	31	72	1,022	0	0	0	38	53
Teton	379	197	576	367	0	*	0	12	0	197	0	*	0	0	0
Uinta	700	213	913	700	*	0	*	0	0	213	*	0	*	0	0
Washakie	215	186	401	75	*	0	0	65	75	112	*	0	0	37	37
Weston	187	112	299	187	*	0	*	0	0	112	*	0	*	0	0

1) Statewide total is actual data as released by the Census Bureau, county totals are estimated based upon trends within each county.
2) Sum of the detail may not equal total due to rounding numbers.
* This data has been suppressed by the Census Bureau due to the confidentiality of a small data base, where possible these numbers were estimated and added into the "OTHER" category.

because of larger employment base and lower salaries of these industries as compared to the extraction and construction industries. The type of occupations that are generally in demand on a year-round basis are in hotels and motels, insurance, real estate and investment, eating and drinking places and in medical and health industries. Many of these occupations, especially where a shortage of applicants exists, are the type in which no formal training is required and the wages are quite low.

The seasonal upswing during the summer months results in an increased demand for mechanics, truck drivers, mining workers and roughnecks, ranch hands, and miscellaneous construction workers. The summer tourist industry creates a strong demand for workers in the service industry and in retail trade, especially in certain parts of the state. The fall fishing, upland bird, waterfowl, and big game seasons and increased emphasis on winter recreation have all experienced growth in recent years.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

Based on ratios determined by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Wyoming has a fairly low percentage and number of economically disadvantaged. Because of the state's relatively low minority population and its high per capita income, approximately 8.9 percent of the state's population falls below the poverty level.

The information shown on Table 23, shows estimates of the state's economically disadvantaged population for 1980 and 1983. In comparison with total population tables, it should be noted that the minority groups have a two or three fold higher incidence of being economically disadvantaged than whites.

The 16 and over group total for 1983 of 30,866 represents the number of economically disadvantaged adults because of income less than the poverty level. See the definition of "economically disadvantaged" in the Glossary. These individuals are included in the universe of need in the section "Estimate of Need for Manpower Services."

BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT OF THE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

In the state, over 90 percent of the economically disadvantaged are white. While race can be a barrier to employment for minority group members in the Nation, it cannot be considered the main barrier for the economically disadvantaged in Wyoming. With the current affirmative action program, race itself cannot be considered the main barrier for the economically disadvantaged if the individual is job qualified. The primary barriers to employment for the majority of all individuals in the labor force are the lack of high school education or equivalent GED, lack of required skills, or lack of adequate training and work experience.

The disadvantaged certainly have additional problems, especially in the area of child care, large families and limited transportation. While limited allowances for these problems are given during manpower training, it is up to the individual during post-training employment to solve these problems. Wyoming has no public day care centers and there is little available public transportation within cities in the state, although bus transportation exists from city to city.

TABLE 23

ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION OF WYOMING'S
ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED
FOR 1980 AND 1983

	1980	1983
Total, Both Sexes	42,589	46,138
White	38,752	41,903
Black	686	826
Other	3,147	3,410
Hispanic *	2,257	2,505
Total, Female	4,297	4,660
White	3,680	3,967
Black	190	229
Other	428	464
Hispanic *	258	286
Age 16 and Over	28,488	30,866
White	26,078	28,199
Black	390	469
Other	1,934	2,096
Hispanic *	1,359	1,503

* Hispanic are also included as part of White population in totals.

Prepared by: WESC Research and Analysis Section
May 1982

ESTIMATE OF NEEDS FOR MANPOWER SERVICES

Based upon actual applicant activity at Wyoming Job Service Centers and estimated other applicant activity, it is projected that over 100,000 individuals will be in need of some sort of employment related assistance in 1985. This number represents approximately 40 percent of the 1984 projected labor force. Of these people approximately 30,000 will be classified as economically disadvantaged adults earning below the poverty level. The others earn above the poverty level, but require manpower services to improve their economic status. Although estimated, both sectors of the total group represent the potential demand for manpower services during the upcoming year.

In the past, Wyoming's unemployment problems have been minimal. For that reason manpower services were often geared towards getting the underemployed out of dead end jobs and into more meaningful, higher paying employment. However, because of the sudden increase in unemployment, the emphasis of manpower services is presently being shifted back towards helping the unemployed.

The social and economic problems of impacted areas are of utmost importance and have proven newsworthy to the media. One recent example is closing of the Atlantic City iron ore mine where over 400 people lost jobs. One of the main priorities of manpower training and services in Wyoming is the efficient mobilization of the labor force to help deal with impact problems. The finding of qualified workers in the state to fill specific skill occupations in the mining and construction industries has been a problem in the past and will be again in the future when companies begin expansion anew. However, because of high unemployment, today's problems deal with finding the most qualified workers from the huge pool of job seekers.

Shown in Table 24 are the number of applicants in the Job Service active files by various characteristics and occupations. The characteristic groupings shown are generally considered to include individuals harder to place or needing special services.

Found on Tables 25 and 26 are projections of the 1990 Wyoming total employment by industry and by major occupational categories. By major industry groups, services are projected to have the largest numerical gain, while construction is projected to have the largest percentage gain. In the major occupational categories except for farmers, the largest percentage gain is projected for Operatives, Transportation Equipment Operatives, and semi-skilled workers.

More detailed information on the total projected Wyoming employment by industry and occupation may be found in this agency's "Wyoming Occupational Outlook, with Projections to 1990" publication to be released late in 1984. Copies may be obtained by contacting the Research and Analysis Section of the Wyoming Employment Security Commission.

TABLE 24

WYOMING NUMBER OF ACTIVE FILE APPLICANTS
BY OCCUPATION FOR OCTOBER 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984

DOT	OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	TOTAL	FEMALE	VETERAN	MINORITY	AGE 22-30	AGE 45 & OVER
0-1	Professional, Technical, and Managerial	1,784	743	500	104	872	353
2	Clerical and Sales	4,846	4,018	342	425	2,169	530
3	Services	3,787	2,647	330	614	1,511	409
4	Farming, Forestry, and Fishery	392	68	71	60	138	38
5	Processing	128	32	34	26	53	30
6	Machine Trades	904	25	363	40	439	163
7	Bench Work	126	72	22	17	61	19
8	Structural Work	5,101	232	1,632	583	2,524	693
9	Miscellaneous	3,143	209	1,032	265	1,744	404
	TOTAL	20,347	8,099	4,348	2,142	9,582	2,653

Source: ESARS, June 1984
Prepared by: WESC Research and Analysis Section, August 1984

TABLE 25

WYOMING

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIAL SECTOR
FOR 1983 AND PROJECTED FOR 1990

INDUSTRY	1983 EMPLOYMENT	PROJECTED 1990 EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT CHANGE
Agriculture	13,415	11,457	- 14.6
Mining	37,909	41,271	8.9
Construction	22,356	29,816	33.4
Manufacturing	9,547	10,346	8.4
Trans, Comm, & Util.	17,917	20,296	13.3
Trade	49,418	56,864	13.9
Fin, Ins, & Real Est.	7,608	9,484	24.7
Service	51,815	61,160	18.0
Government	27,865	29,022	4.2
TOTAL	237,850	269,716	13.4

Prepared by: WESC Research and Analysis Section
in conjunction with the Bureau of Labor Statistics

TABLE 26

WYOMING EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP FOR 1983, AND PROJECTED FOR 1990

OCCUPATION	1983 EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL	PROJECTED 1990 EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL	CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT CHANGE
Professional, Technical, Kindred	34,820	14.6	40,169	15.0	5,349	15.4
Managers, Officials, Proprietors	21,355	9.0	25,002	9.3	3,647	17.1
Sales Workers	12,174	5.1	13,988	5.2	1,814	14.9
Clerical Workers	38,318	16.1	44,170	16.4	5,852	15.3
Crafts & Kindred Workers	37,211	15.6	43,924	16.4	6,713	18.0
Operatives	32,516	13.7	35,494	13.2	2,978	9.2
Service Workers	33,713	14.2	38,880	14.5	5,167	15.3
Laborers, exc. Farm	15,754	6.6	17,739	6.6	1,985	12.6
Farmers & Farm Workers	11,989	5.0	9,241	3.4	- 2,748	- 22.9
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	237,850	100.0	268,607	100.0	30,757	12.9

Prepared by: WESC Research and Analysis Section
in conjunction with the Bureau of Labor Statistics

SELECTED JOB PLACEMENT ACTIVITIES

Many of the manpower programs in Wyoming are administered by the Job Service Division of the Employment Security Commission. The obvious objective of Job Service is to place workers in jobs. Another related objective is to develop and increase the employability of less fortunate workers by providing them with various forms of counseling, education, and training. During the nine month period from October 1, 1983 through June 30, 1984 the 16 Job Service Centers in Wyoming showed the following activity:

62,951 applicants registered
27,460 job openings received
22,852 job openings filled
1,446 job openings left unfilled
125,004 service transactions processed
39,351 applicants provided services

The major programs of the Job Service are briefly discussed in the following paragraphs.

Job Training Partnership Act

On July 1, 1974, the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 (CETA) went into effect. This federally funded program in cooperation with states, cities, and counties was responsible for formulation of training programs for disadvantaged and unskilled members of the labor force. However, strong criticisms of CETA and the employment training system under it led to the Job Training and Partnership Act (JTPA) scheduled to take effect in October of 1983. The JTPA is not simply a substitute for CETA, but rather a revamping of the entire system.

The major difference between CETA and JTPA is the inclusion of private industry in collaboration with the government to achieve important common objectives. The purpose of JTPA is "to establish programs to prepare youth and unskilled adults for entry into the labor force and to afford job training to those economically disadvantaged individuals and other individuals facing serious barriers to employment, who are in special need of training to obtain productive employment." With the allotment of two and a half times more money than CETA received, and the greater contribution of the private sector in policy making, the future of the JTPA looks very encouraging.

One important goal of most manpower programs is to reduce unemployment. The states, more than any other level of government, are uniquely situated to deal with deficiencies in employment policy. The enactment of the JTPA expands the opportunity for state action by delegating key federal responsibilities for employment and training to the states.

In Wyoming the Governor appoints members to sit on a Private Industry Council (PIC). This council and the governor act as co-authorities in setting up training programs and disbursing the monies to run them. This reorganization of job training also requires that 70 percent of the money be used to train people in specific skills. Legislation also mandates that the governor and the Private Industry Council work closely with the Job Service Centers in the

state. These new developments should help insure more effective and efficient programs than those of the past.

For the period of December 1, 1983 to June 30, 1985 Job Service was granted on-the-job training funds of $2.8 million. Through June 30, 1984 $1.1 million were used to serve 309 youths and 414 adults in on-the-job training contracts with a wide variety of small businesses statewide.

Work Incentive Program

The Work Incentive Program (WIN) is a training plan and is also administered by the Employment Security Commission. It is directed exclusively to welfare recipients covered by Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). Currently, all adults applying for or receiving AFDC must register for work, unless exempt. This 1971 law provides job training, child care and other services to enable AFDC recipients to find and hold jobs. Its goal is to move men, women and out of school youth, age 16 and older, from the welfare rolls into meaningful, permanent employment.

The WIN program was responsible for over $2 million in annualized welfare grant reductions in fiscal year 1983. For every Federal WIN dollar spent in Wyoming, more than $13 were returned to the taxpayers in welfare savings and wages generated. The following WIN data is from the October 1, 1983 to June 30, 1984 nine month period:

2,003 registrants on hand
1,037 appraisal interviews
574 entered employment
503 employed for 30 days or more
82 entered JTPA on-the-job training
30 entered JTPA classroom training

Federal Bonding Program

A Federal Bonding Program authorized by the Department of Labor is carried out by the Job Service, which is designated as the "sponsor." Job seekers who are otherwise qualified to accept employment with a specific employer, but who cannot be bonded through the usual commercial bonding companies because of a police record, poor credit, or some other reason, may apply at the Job Service for bonding coverage. A maximum of $25,000 for up to two years can be provided for these individuals.

Targeted Job Tax Credits

Job Service of Wyoming has the responsibility for determining eligibility and issuing certifications for the Targeted Jobs Tax Credit (TJTC). The only exception to this is youth, 16 to 19 years old, who are participating in a qualified Cooperative Education Program authorized by the Revenue Act of 1978. TJTC is an elective tax credit which applies to wage costs incurred by tax-paying employers between January 1, 1979, and December 31, 1985, for certified employees hired after September 26, 1978. This credit is based upon 50 percent of first-year wages up to $6,000 and 25 percent of second-year wages up to $6,000. The certificate, issued by a Job Service Center, is kept in the employer's file and serves as the basis for completing the special IRS credit form that is attached to the employer's tax return.

During Fiscal Year 1984, over 900 tax savings certifications were issued to Wyoming private sector employers.

Monitor/Advocate System

During Fiscal Year 1984, efforts continued to offer rural applicants services equal to those offered urban applicants, as directed by the Code of Federal Regulations and court orders.

The court ordered position of Monitor/Advocate provides control points and linkages which facilitate communication throughout the system. The Monitor/Advocate, the Job Service Division Administrator's personal agent, negotiates and resolves problems, oversees the complaint and monitoring system, and coordinates with other agencies when necessary, ensuring all applicants a full range of services.

Special Services

There were 9,273 counseling transactions of which 135 were in group sessions. Counseling evaluations were made in four Job Service Centers. Materials and information were given to Job Service Centers of the observance of "Older Worker Week." In Fiscal Year 1984, Job Service Centers administered:

1,081 General Aptitude Test Batteries

262 Specific Aptitude Test Batteries

2,995 Clerical Skills Tests

41 Nonreading Aptitude Test Batteries

288 Basic Occupational Literacy Tests

51 USES Interest Indexes

1,076 Other

A total of 40 agreements for the release of the General Aptitude Test Battery have been continued with community colleges, and various other educational institutions.

Services to Veterans

Job Service is committed to giving preference in job placement, referral, and all other services to veterans, especially disabled veterans. Every Job Service Center has a local Veterans Employment Representative to help veterans with their problems. Under the Disabled Veterans Outreach Program (DVOP), disabled veterans are hired and placed in local Job Service Centers to identify disabled veterans in need of services, bring them into the labor market, and help them make use of the programs and services provided for them.

Employers with federal contracts are required to list job openings with Job Service. While the contract is in effect, top priority is given to veterans

and other eligible persons in referral to these and other job orders, thereby exposing them to a greater number of jobs, making placement more likely.

During Fiscal Year 1984, 8,245 applications were received from veterans, of which 2,797 received training and placement. The average hourly wage rate at which veterans were placed was $5.72. There were 4,350 veterans remaining in the active file at the end of the fiscal year.

Veteran Data

Job Placement	
Vietnam-Era	1,461
Disabled	138
Placed in Training	55
Tested	403
Counseling Interviews	2,014
Referrals to Supportive Services	1,309

Job Corps

The Job Service Division recruits and screens disadvantaged youth, ages 16 through 21, for the Job Corps--an academic and vocational program which operates residential training centers throughout the United States. The centers provide basic remedial education courses, occupational training, room and board, health care, and spending money.

During Fiscal Year 1984, Job Service Centers in Wyoming assigned 293 and enrolled 238 eligible applicants in Job Corps.

Job Service Division is also responsible to place returning Corpsmembers in a positive life style such as a job, further progressive schooling or vocational training, on-the-job training, enlistment in the Armed Forces, etc. During Fiscal Year 1984, our Job Service Centers placed 132 young men and women in productive situations.

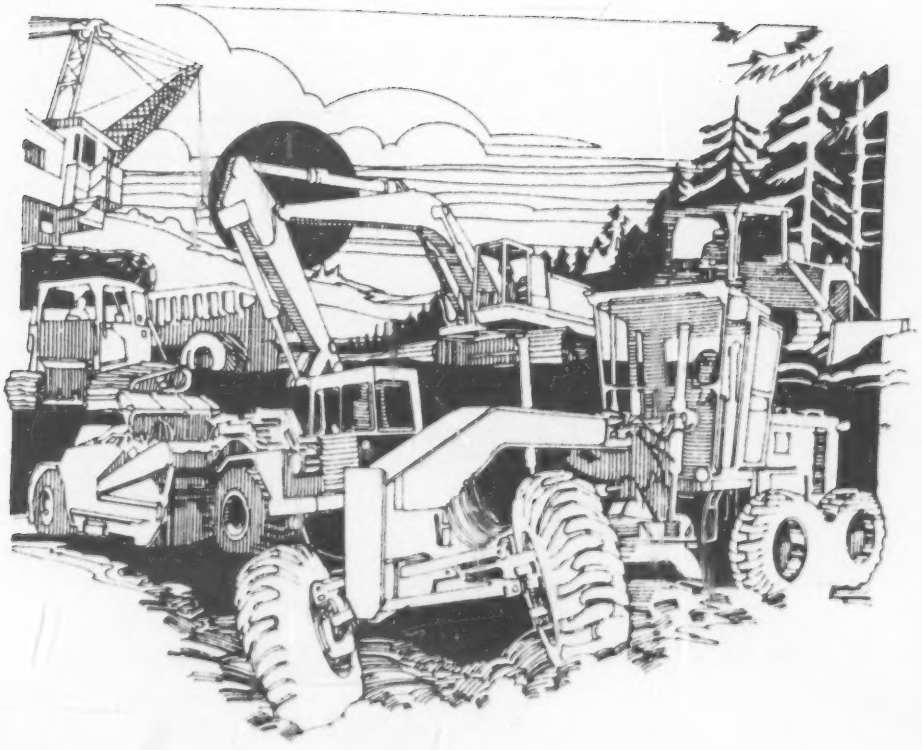
Trade Adjustment Assistance

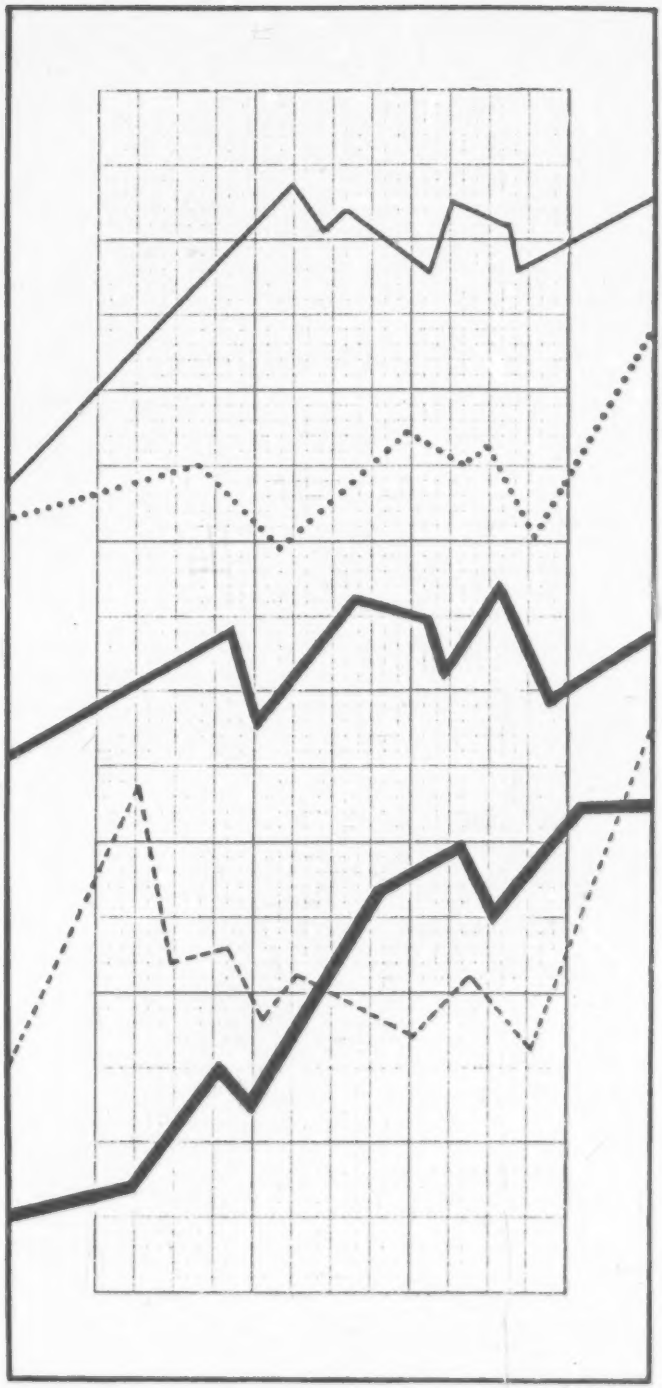
Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) is available under the Trade Readjustment Act of 1974 as amended in 1981. This act is designed to provide assistance to workers who are displaced because of increased imports. The assistance is given as financial aid in job search, relocation, and training for new jobs.

Total funding for Fiscal Year 1984, ending September 30, 1984, is $291,962.
Through June 30, 1984, 69 people entered training at a cost of $132,256.
Forty seven people were served with Job Search assistance for $12,829.
Five people were provided Relocation assistance at a cost of $8,461.

Other Agencies Administering Manpower Programs

Manpower programs in Wyoming, administered by other agencies, in which the Employment Security Commission cooperates include: The Division of Manpower Planning(which is ultimately responsible for Administration of JTPA), Occupational Education (Department of Education), Welfare (Division of Public Assistance and Social Services), Vocational Rehabilitation (Division of Vocational Rehabilitation), Adult Basic Education (Department of Education) and the National Apprenticeship Program (Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training).

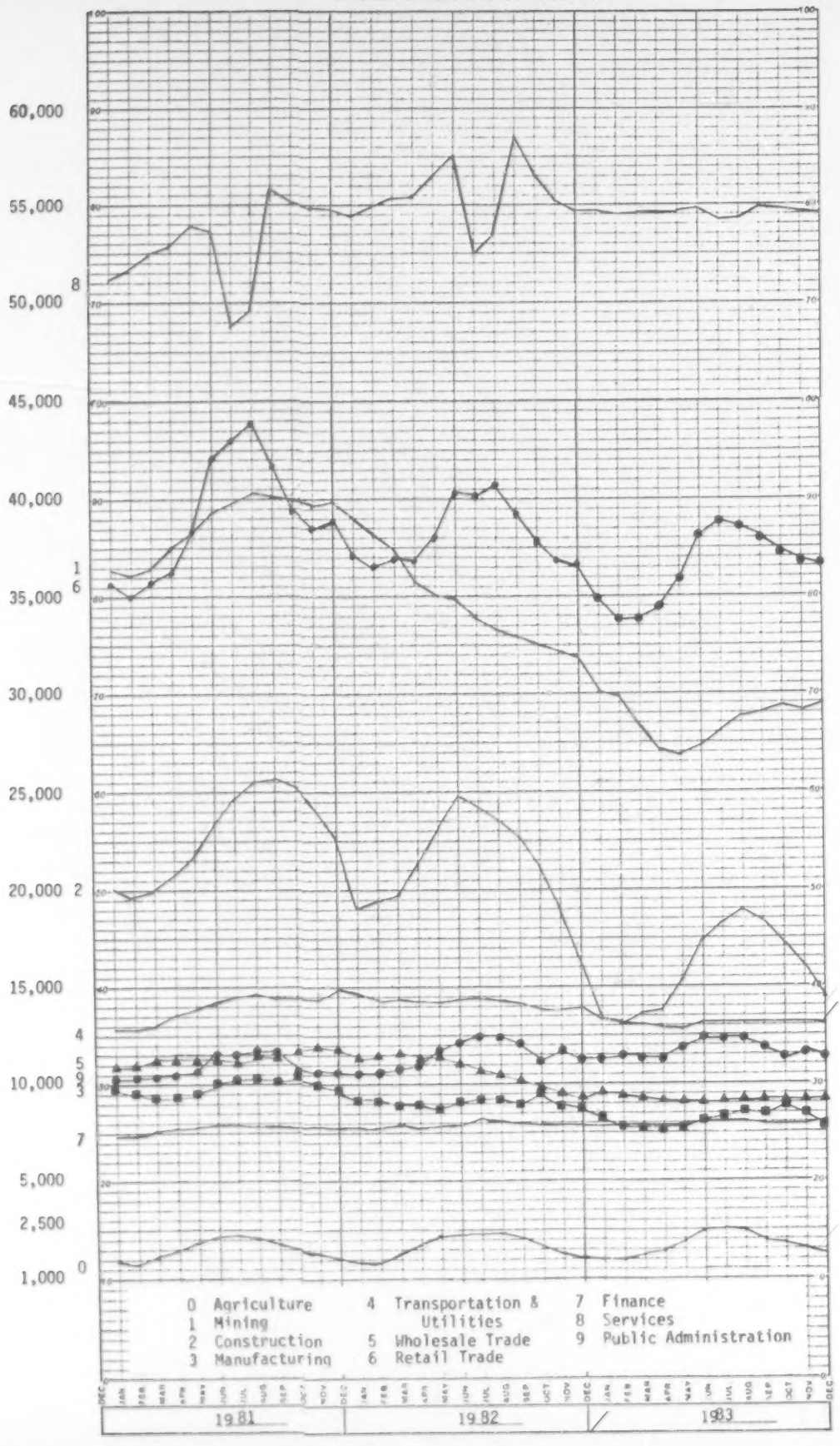




APPENDIX

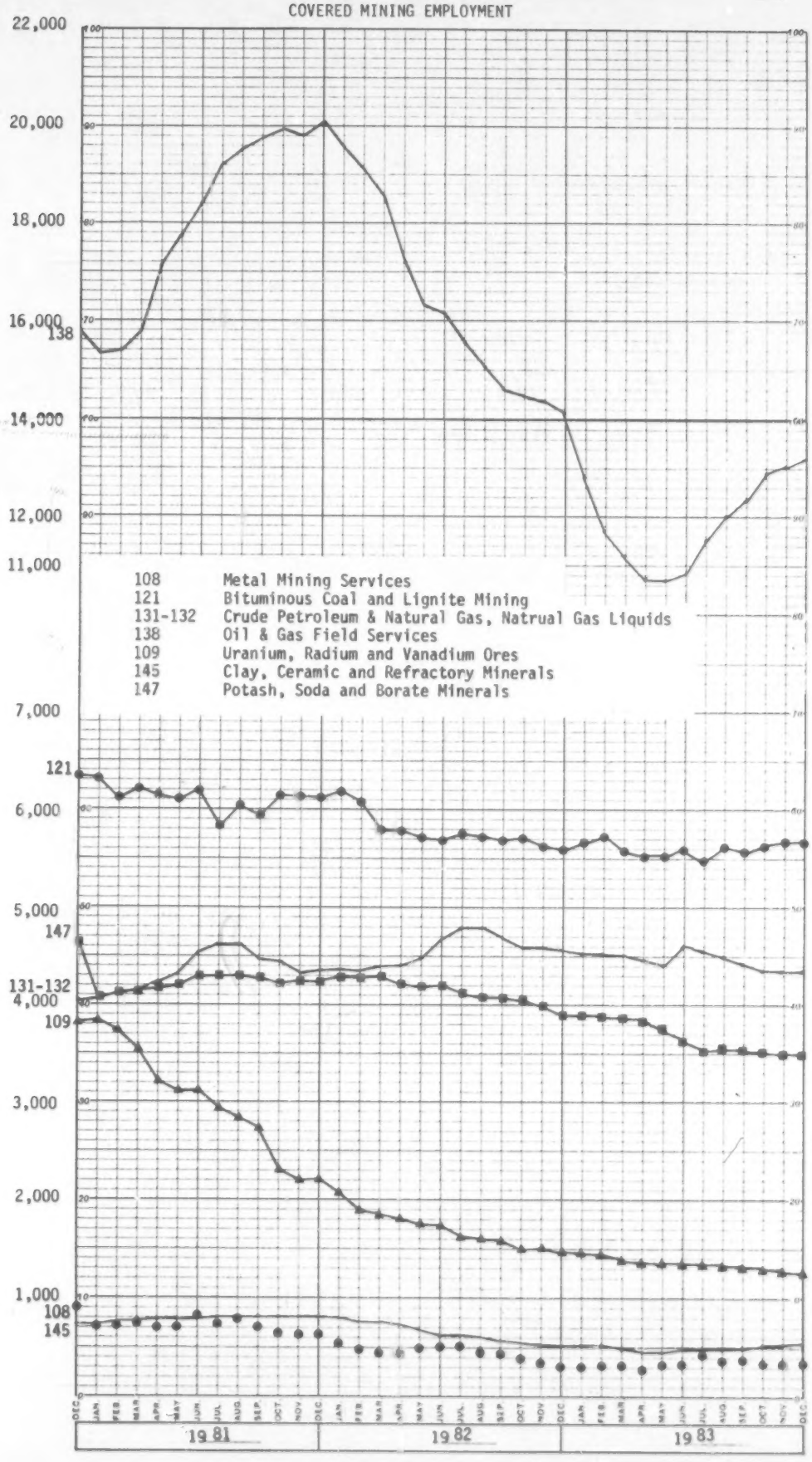
The area manpower, employment and unemployment information in this Report was compiled by the Wyoming Employment Security Commission, affiliated with the U.S. Employment and Training Service, Manpower Administration, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the U.S. Department of Labor. It is based in part on survey data collected from a sample of local employers, as well as information developed in the course of the normal operations of the public employment service and unemployment insurance programs operated by this agency. These data were supplemented by other information from organizations and agencies which work cooperatively with the Wyoming Employment Security Commission to implement various manpower training, vocational education, antipoverty and welfare programs and community development. Additional information contained in this report was drawn from publications prepared by other Wyoming state agencies and from a number of outside reference sources. The information in this Appendix is provided to give the user a broad base of data for use in making and planning purposes.

APPENDIX GRAPH 1
COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

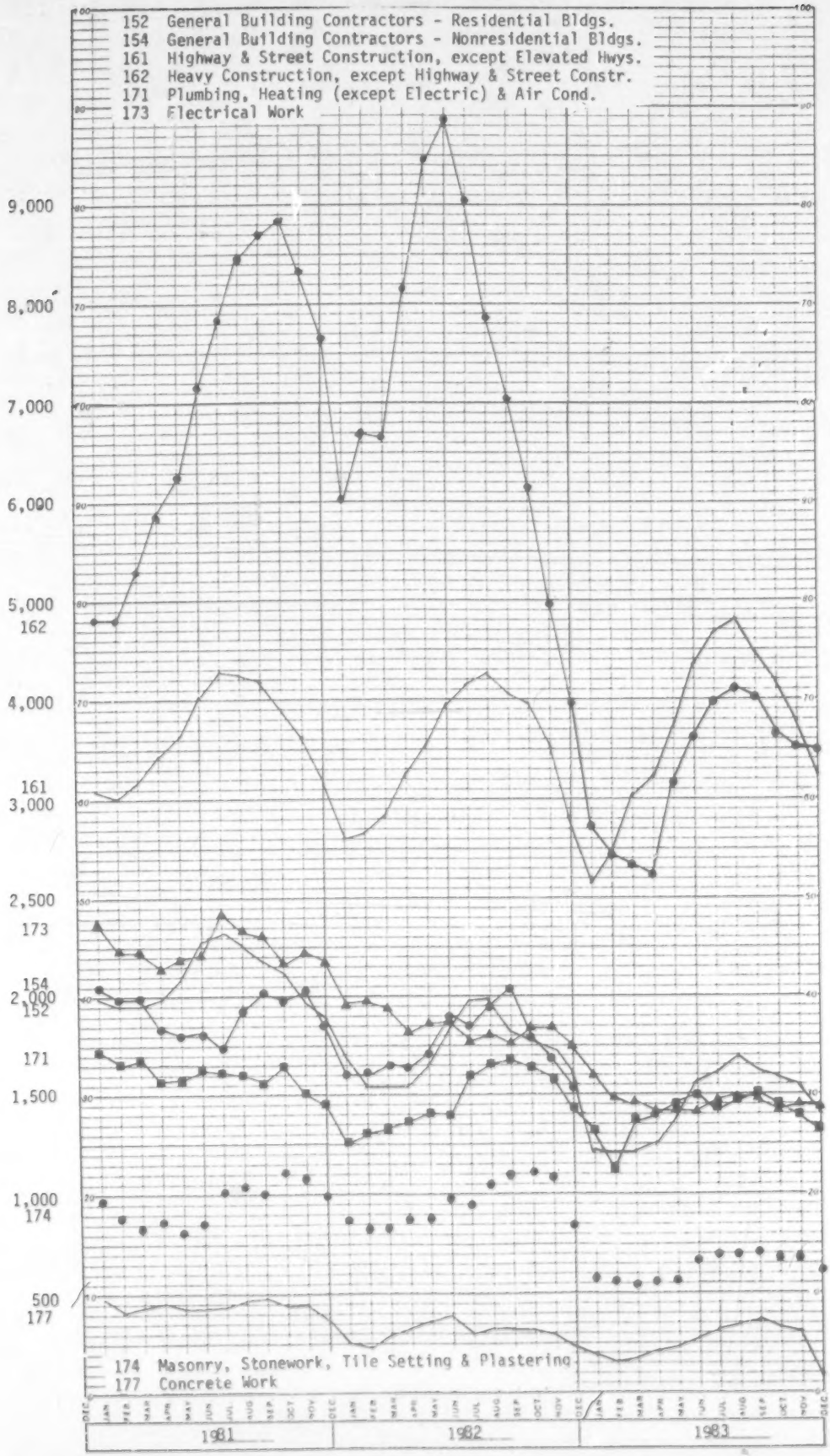


APPENDIX GRAPH 2

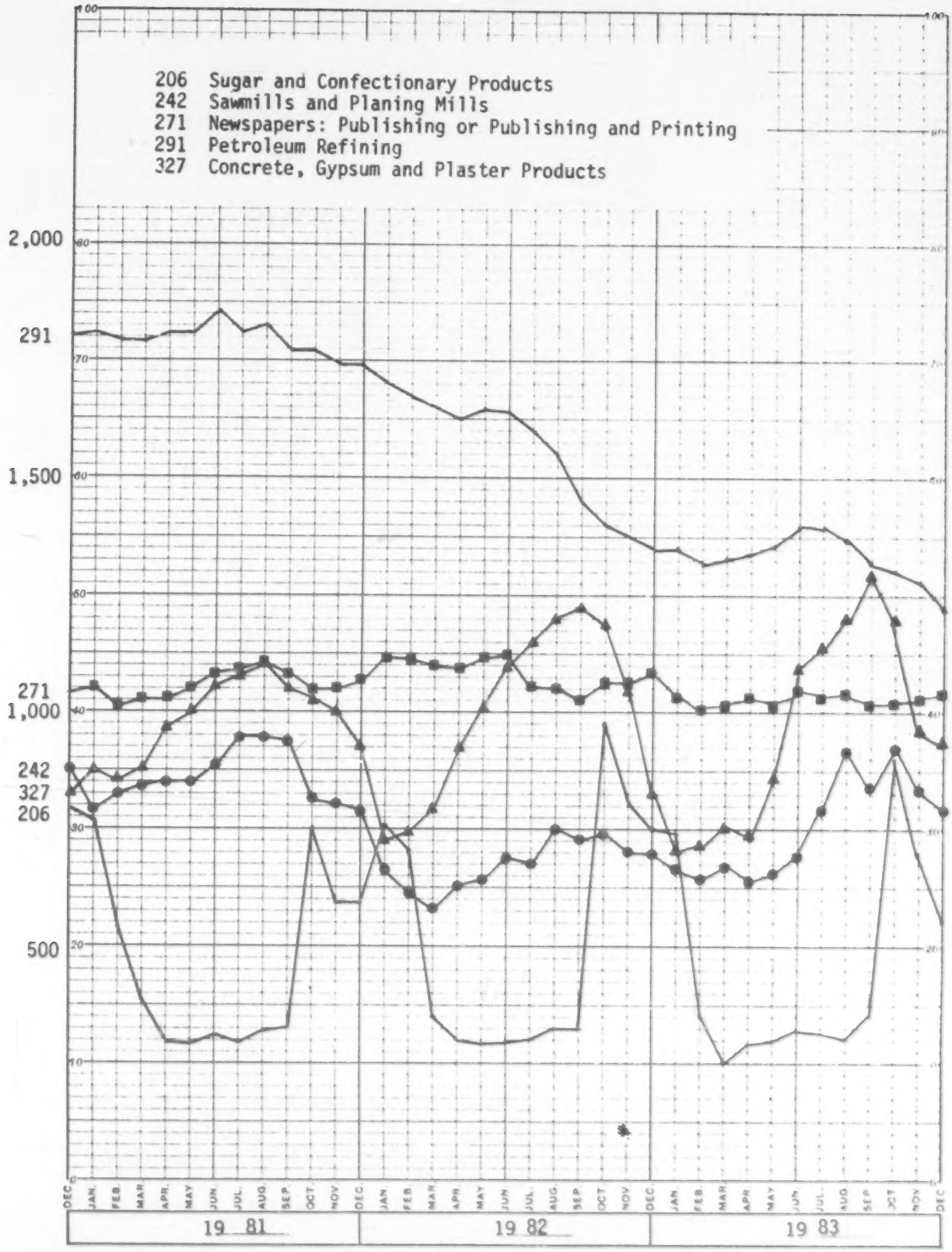
COVERED MINING EMPLOYMENT



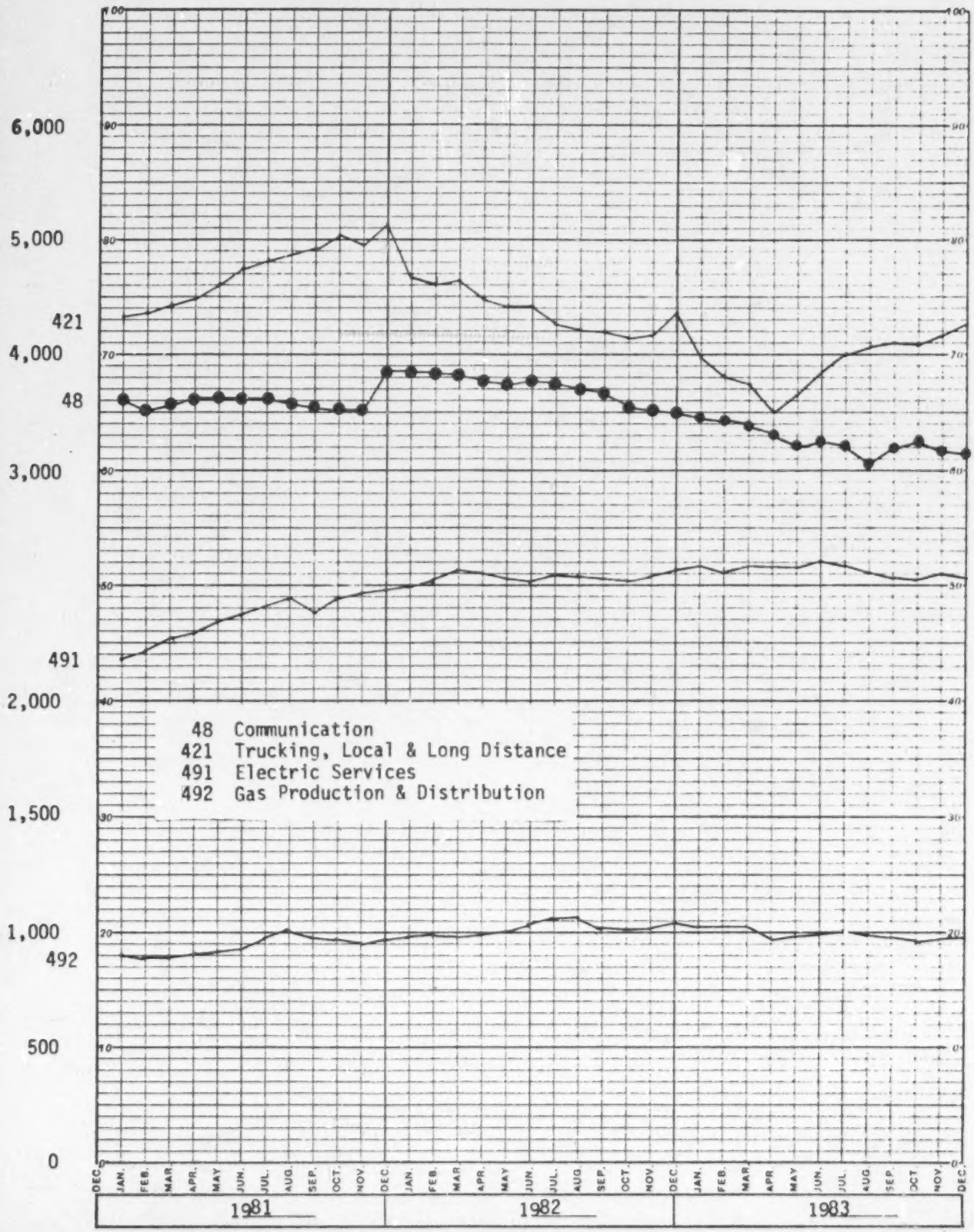
APPENDIX GRAPH 3
COVERED CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT



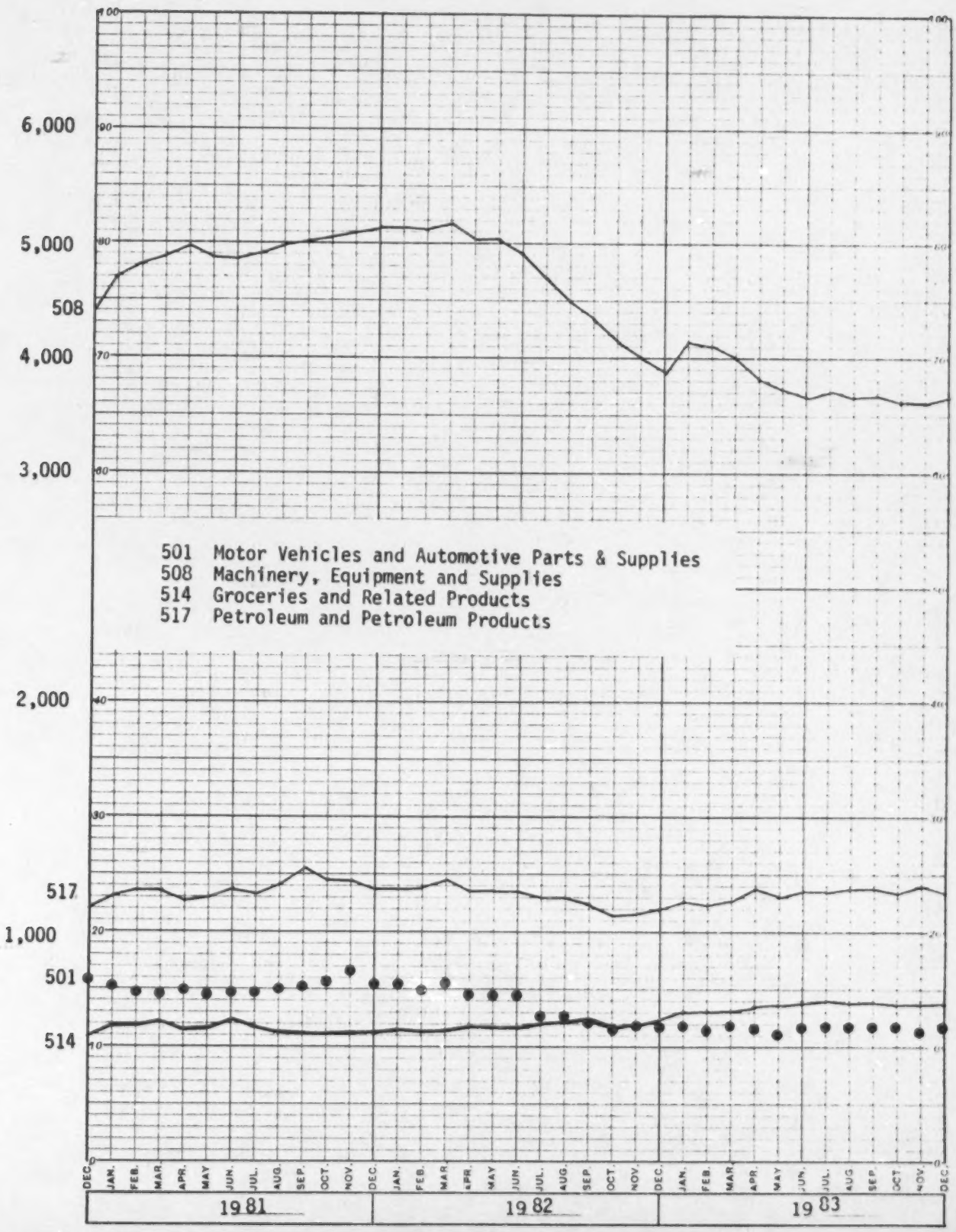
APPENDIX GRAPH 4
COVERED MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT


206 Sugar and Confectionary Products
242 Sawmills and Planing Mills
271 Newspapers: Publishing or Publishing and Printing
291 Petroleum Refining
327 Concrete, Gypsum and Plaster Products
2,000
291
1,500
271
1,000
242
327
206
500
DEC JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC
19 81
19 82
19 83

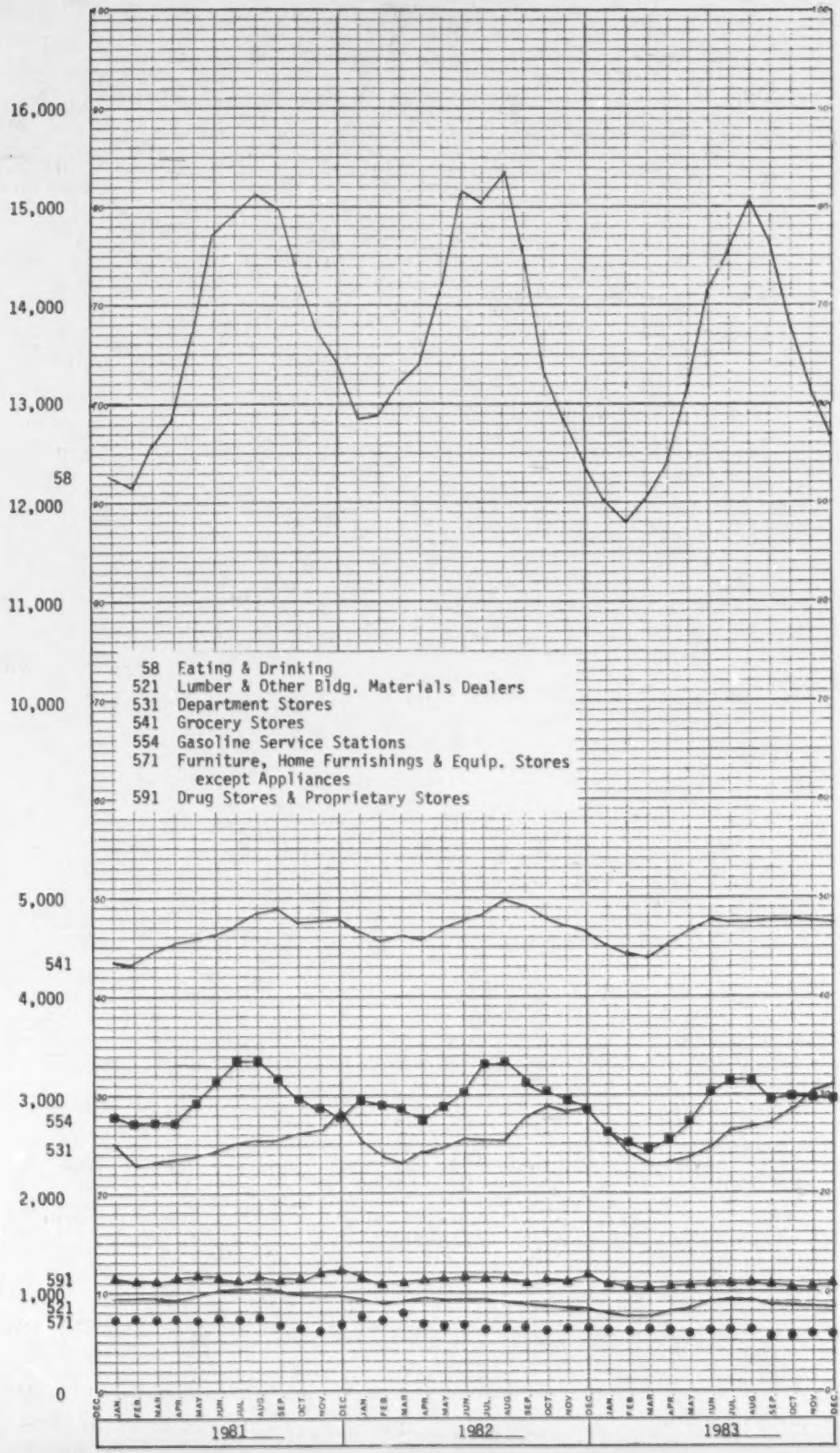
APPENDIX GRAPH 5
COVERED TRANSPORTATION & UTILITIES EMPLOYMENT



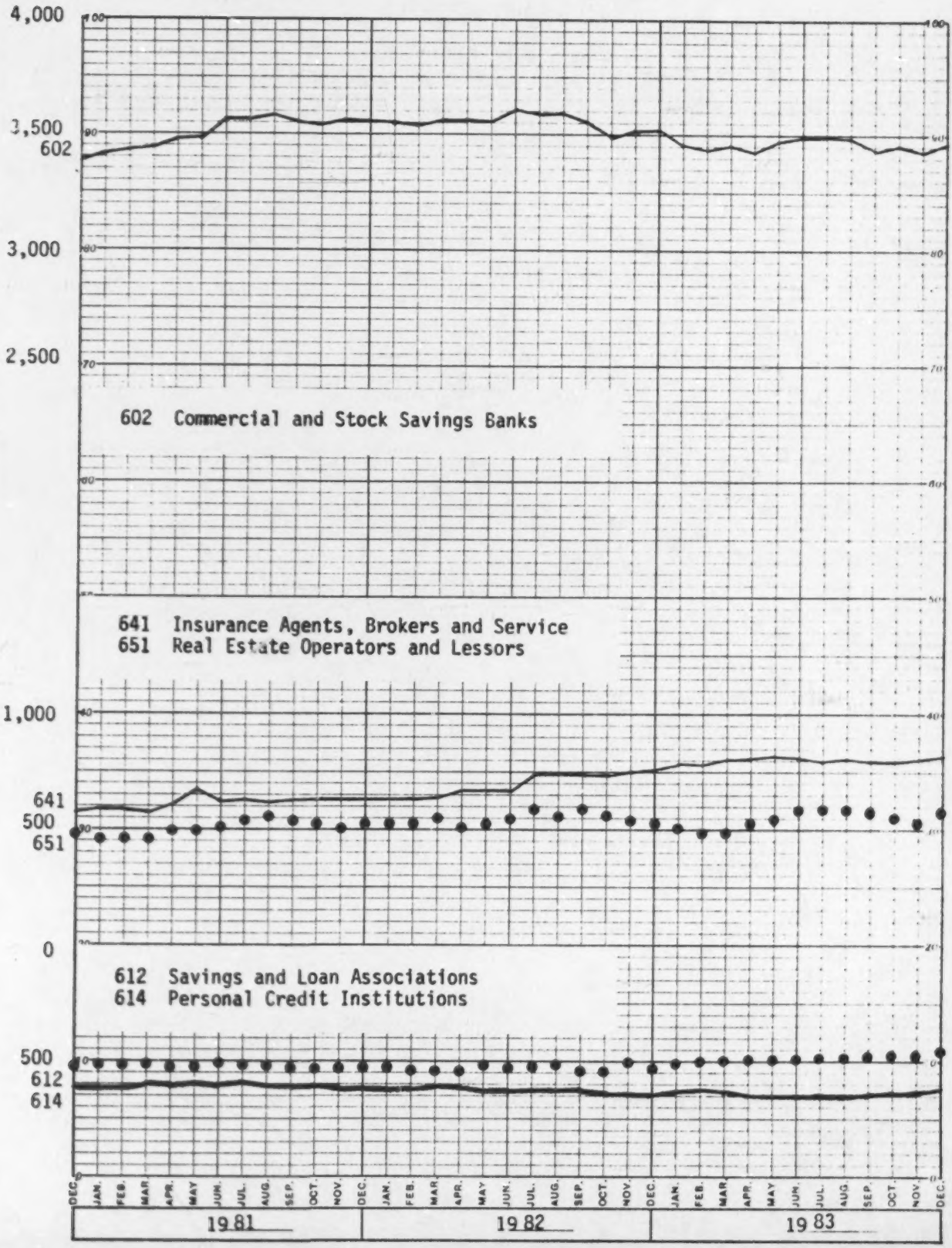
APPENDIX GRAPH 6
COVERED WHOLESALE TRADE EMPLOYMENT


6,000
5,000
508
4,000
3,000
501 Motor Vehicles and Automotive Parts & Supplies
508 Machinery, Equipment and Supplies
514 Groceries and Related Products
517 Petroleum and Petroleum Products
2,000
517
1,000
501
514
DEC. JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY JUN. JUL. AUG. SEP. OCT. NOV. DEC. JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY JUN. JUL. AUG. SEP. OCT. NOV. DEC. JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY JUN. JUL. AUG SEP. OCT NOV. DEC.
1981
1982
1983

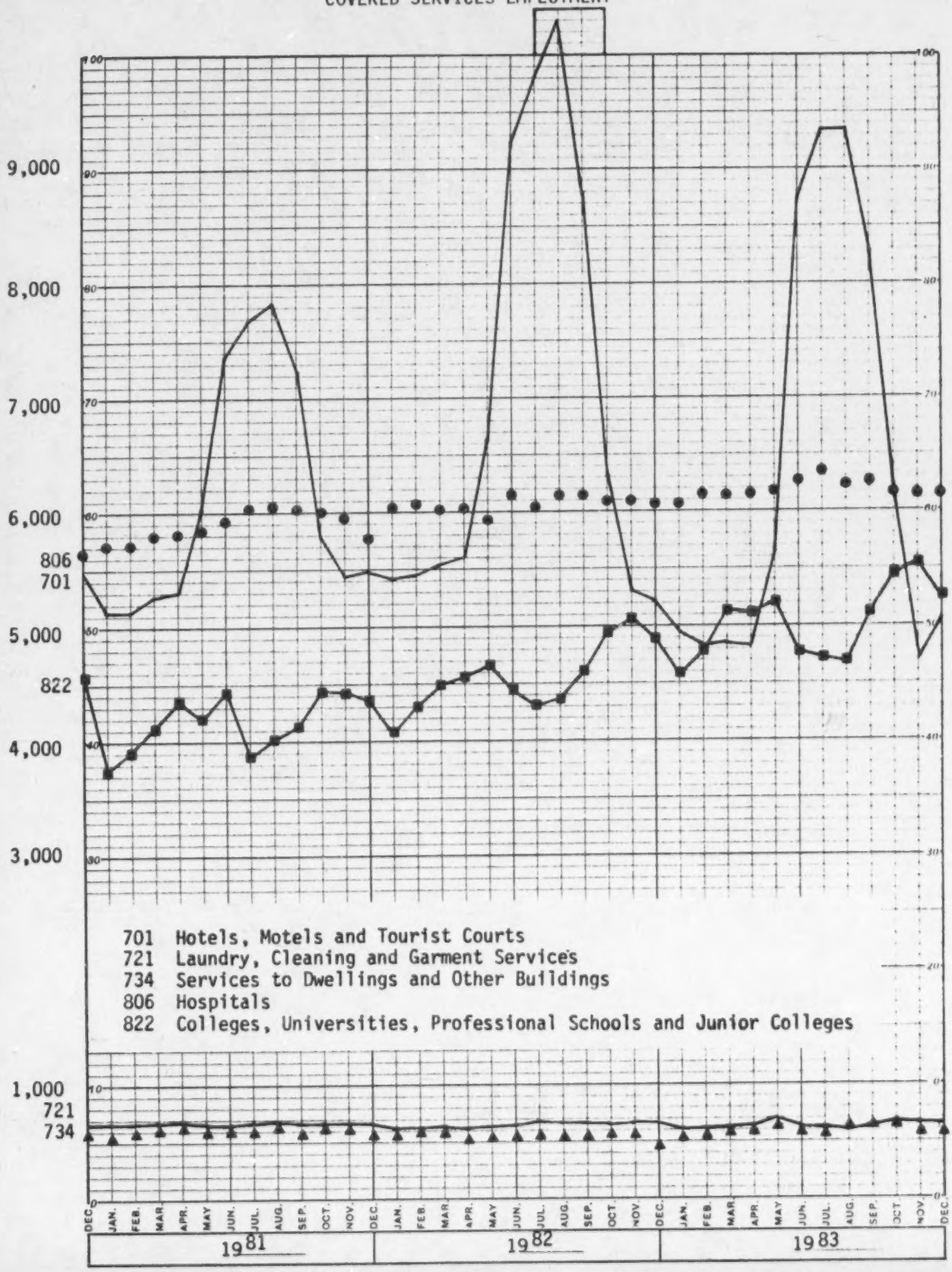
APPENDIX GRAPH 7
COVERED RETAIL TRADE EMPLOYMENT



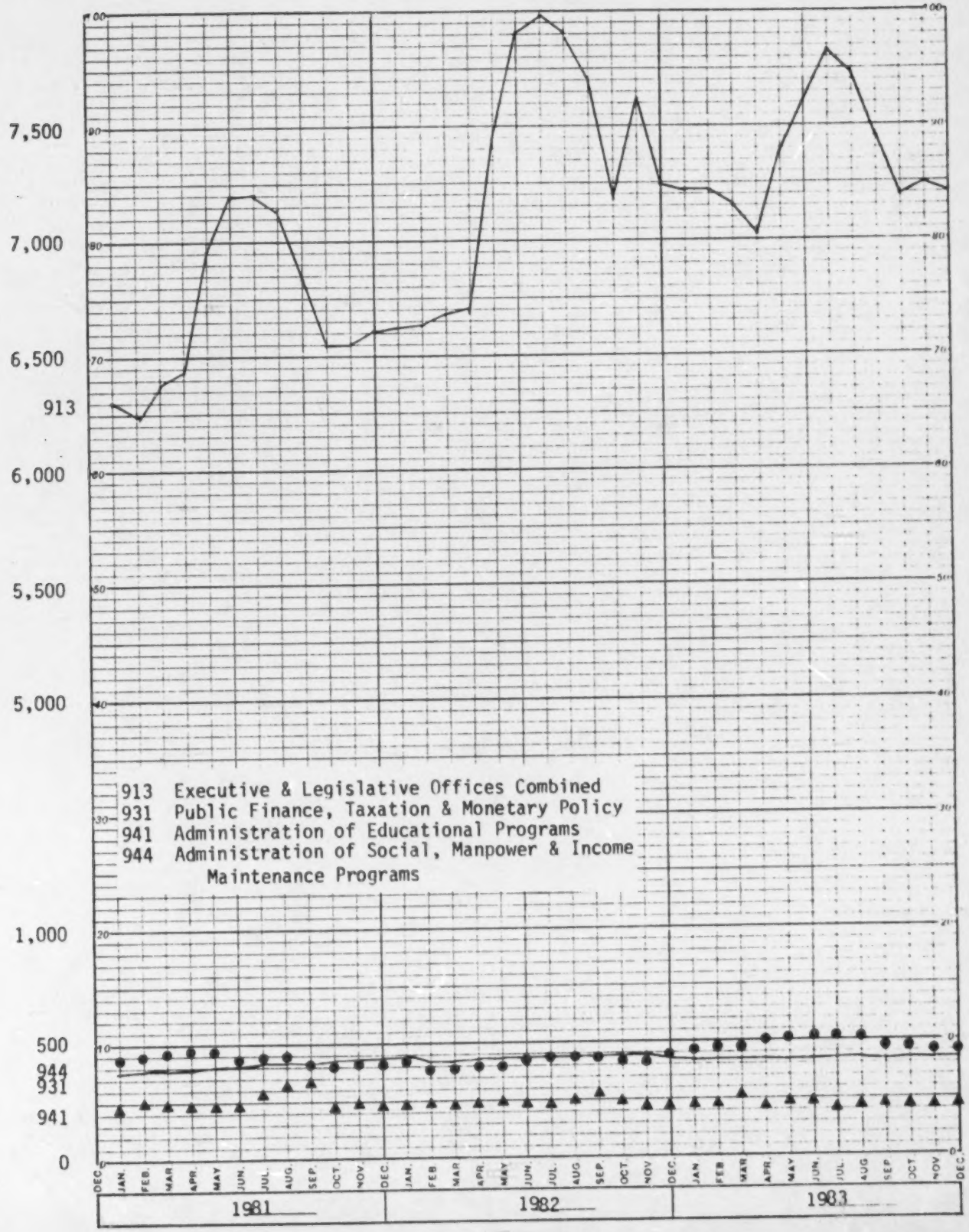
APPENDIX GRAPH 8
COVERED FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE EMPLOYMENT



APPENDIX GRAPH 9
COVERED SERVICES EMPLOYMENT

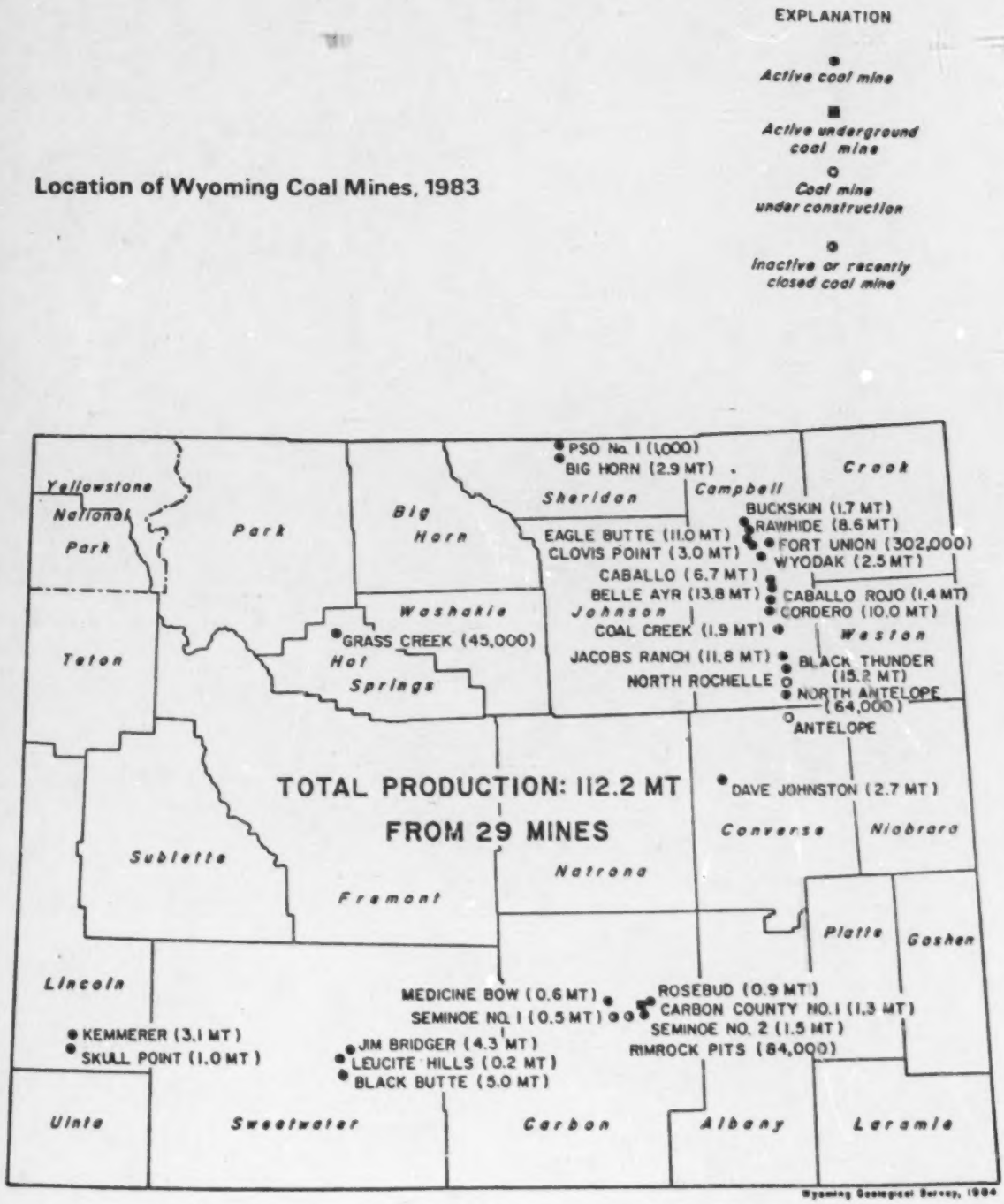


APPENDIX GRAPH 10
COVERED PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION EMPLOYMENT



APPENDIX ILLUSTRATION 1

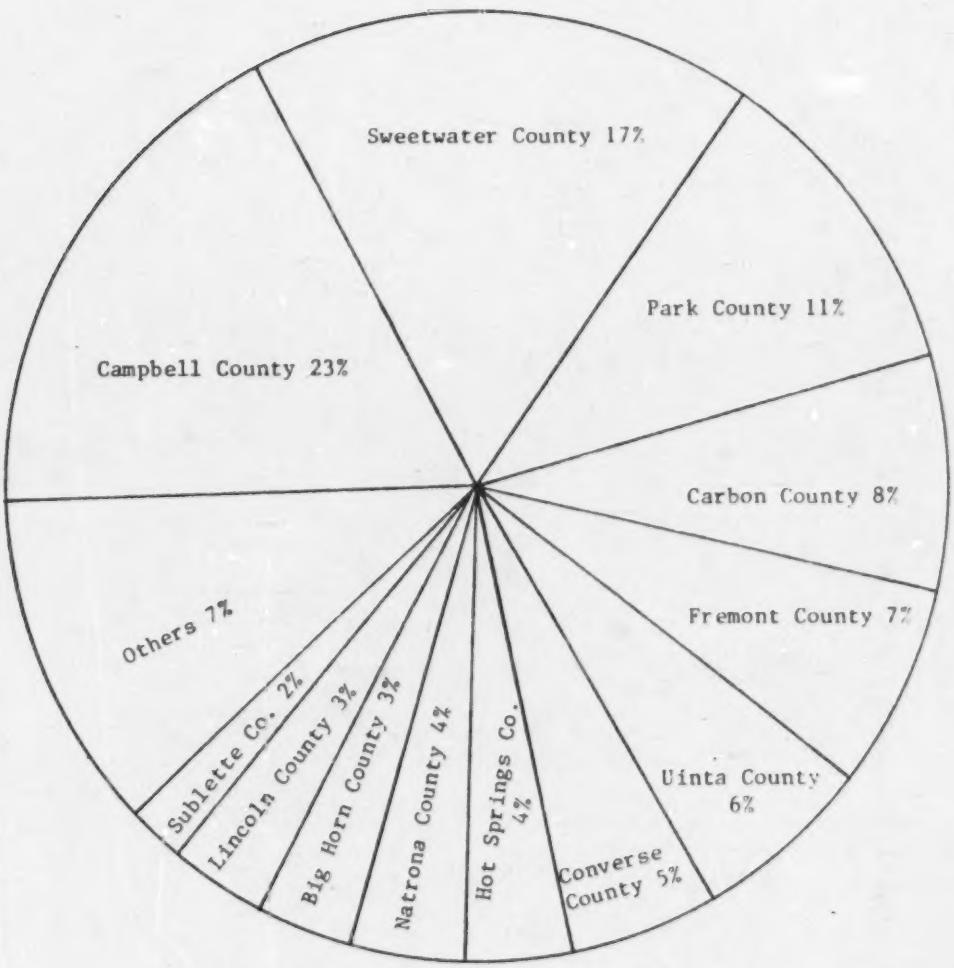
Location of Wyoming Coal Mines, 1983



APPENDIX ILLUSTRATION 2

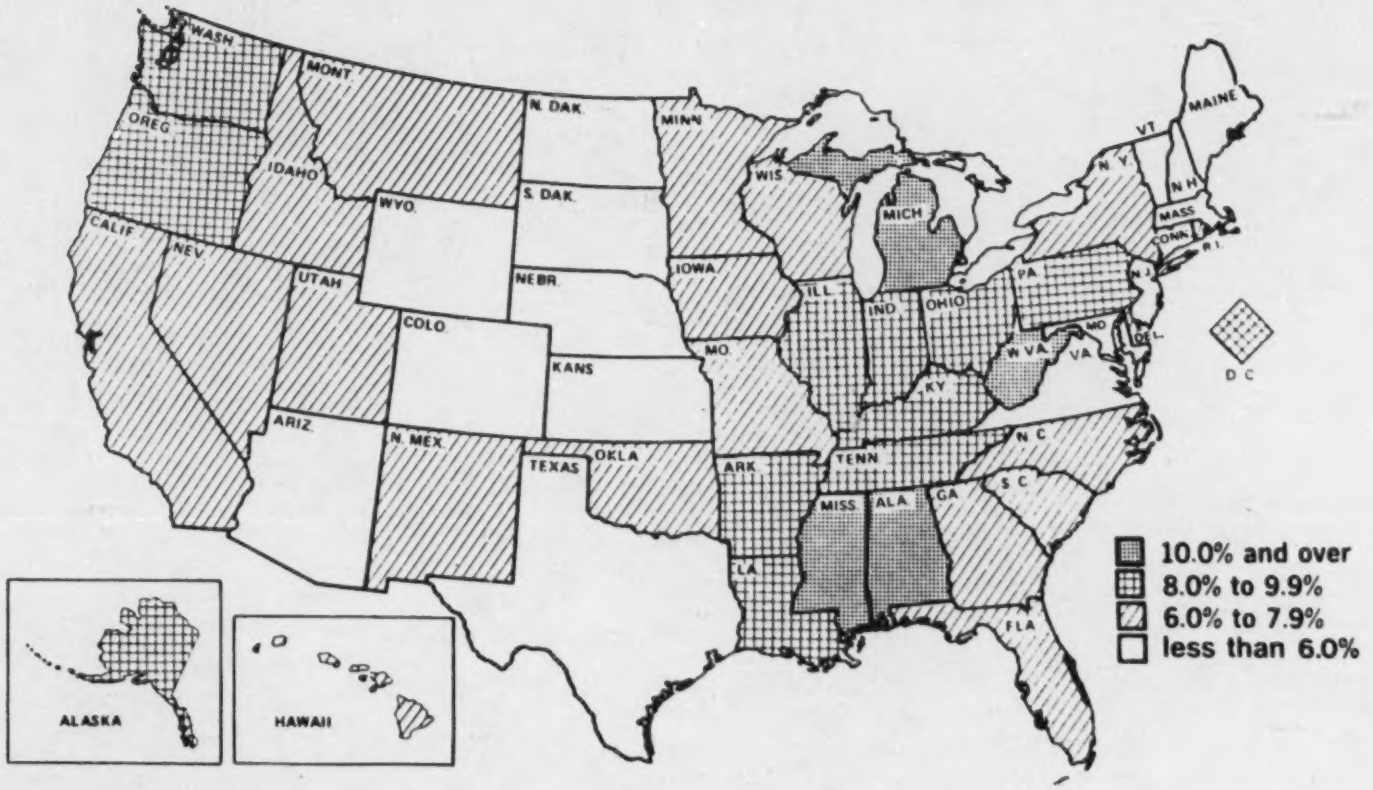
TOTAL STATE ASSESSED MINERAL VALUATION 1983

$5,624,803,530



Reprinted from: 1983 Mineral Yearbook, DEPAD

Unemployment Rates by State, June 1984



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

APPENDIX TABLE 1

WYOMING
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

YEAR	NATIONAL RATE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
1960	5.5			7.7	5.6	4.1	4.2	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.5	4.4	5.9	4.2
1961	6.7	7.1	9.6	9.1	6.8	5.7	5.3	5.2	3.8	3.5	4.0	4.9	6.4	5.9
1962	5.5	8.9	10.0	9.9	7.8	5.7	5.9	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.4	5.7	6.9	6.5
1963	5.7	9.6	11.4	10.3	8.0	6.4	6.3	4.7	4.0	3.6	3.3	4.5	5.1	6.3
1964	5.2	6.5	7.7	7.2	5.4	4.1	4.3	3.3	2.9	2.8	2.9	4.6	4.8	4.7
1965	4.5	5.7	6.8	6.3	4.7	4.0	4.4	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.9	4.4	4.4
1966	3.8	5.1	5.6	5.0	4.1	3.5	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.9	3.0	4.1	4.4	4.0
1967	3.8	5.3	5.9	5.3	4.1	3.6	4.4	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.1	4.1	4.2	4.1
1968	3.6	4.9	5.4	4.7	3.8	3.3	4.0	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.9	4.0	4.2	3.9
1969	3.5	5.0	5.2	5.1	4.1	3.3	4.3	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.4	4.3	4.3	4.1
1970	4.9	5.1	5.5	5.2	4.9	4.1	5.3	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.5	4.4	4.9	4.5
1971	5.9	5.9	6.6	6.2	5.1	4.1	4.7	3.9	3.7	3.2	3.0	4.4	4.5	4.6
1972	5.6	4.5	5.1	4.6	3.8	3.7	4.3	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.8	3.8	3.8
1973	4.9	4.4	4.5	4.1	3.4	2.9	3.3	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.3
1974	5.6	4.5	4.2	3.9	3.3	2.8	3.3	3.0	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.7	4.2	3.4
1975	8.5	5.2	5.7	5.4	4.6	3.9	4.4	3.8	3.4	3.1	3.6	4.1	4.0	4.2
1976	7.7	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.3	3.6	3.8	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.3	4.1	4.0	4.1
1977	7.0	4.9	4.7	4.0	3.7	3.2	3.4	2.9	2.7	3.0	3.3	4.1	4.0	3.6
1978	6.0	4.1	4.0	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.8	3.1	2.9	4.0	3.5	3.3
1979	5.8	3.7	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.5	3.1	3.5	2.8
1980	7.1	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.4	4.1	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.8	4.5	4.3	4.0
1981	7.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.2	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.1
1982	9.7	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.6	6.5	7.1	8.0	5.8
1983	9.6	9.5	10.1	10.1	10.3	9.2	8.8	8.1	7.5	6.8	6.5	6.8	7.3	8.4
1984		6.8	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.3	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.7				

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APPENDIX TABLE 2

WYOMING
LABOR FORCE 1983

COUNTY	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
Statewide	246,916	249,389	254,470	257,918	264,361	279,465	282,493	271,400	276,883	264,851	256,314	249,541	262,000
Albany	14,041	14,336	14,674	14,627	15,268	15,312	15,102	15,056	16,054	14,947	14,577	14,410	14,867
Big Horn	5,297	5,377	5,510	5,563	5,913	6,315	5,911	5,775	5,968	5,701	5,431	5,153	5,667
Campbell	18,880	19,311	19,429	19,697	20,020	20,845	20,284	20,043	20,362	19,675	18,738	17,853	19,595
Carbon	9,756	9,793	9,946	10,436	10,680	11,376	10,883	10,722	10,909	10,486	10,141	9,760	10,407
Converse	7,030	7,077	7,123	7,387	7,449	7,752	7,492	7,402	7,746	7,443	7,263	7,082	7,354
Crook	2,530	2,619	2,713	2,767	2,788	3,247	3,125	3,111	3,243	3,148	3,023	2,892	2,934
Fremont	17,860	18,296	18,773	19,045	19,407	19,783	18,743	18,513	20,226	20,473	19,695	19,199	19,168
Goshen	6,245	6,387	6,683	6,902	7,190	7,481	7,287	7,282	7,502	7,286	7,074	6,866	7,015
Hot Springs	2,787	2,861	2,874	2,873	2,987	3,120	2,027	2,971	3,173	3,081	3,046	2,926	2,977
Johnson	3,885	3,909	2,986	4,069	4,182	4,585	4,368	4,331	4,582	4,633	4,380	4,373	4,274
Laramie	32,432	32,760	33,404	34,128	34,879	36,177	36,470	36,301	35,374	33,457	33,022	32,772	34,265
Lincoln	5,555	5,714	5,954	6,090	6,146	6,558	6,387	6,252	6,611	6,189	5,956	5,782	6,100
Natrona	41,259	40,585	41,051	40,940	41,356	42,243	39,522	40,084	40,654	39,490	38,703	37,516	40,283
Niobrara	1,363	1,373	1,462	1,574	1,641	1,853	1,694	1,649	1,775	1,754	1,630	1,522	1,608
Park	11,702	12,032	12,342	12,628	13,498	16,825	17,652	17,350	15,597	13,722	13,267	12,782	14,116
Platte	3,750	3,911	4,141	4,177	4,465	4,418	4,180	4,218	4,414	4,239	4,065	3,998	4,165
Sheridan	12,239	12,563	13,104	13,306	13,684	14,359	14,027	14,085	15,007	14,673	13,993	13,819	13,738
Sublette	2,269	2,402	2,501	2,592	2,701	2,910	2,672	2,706	2,799	2,596	2,511	2,413	2,589
Sweetwater	22,464	22,537	22,756	22,813	23,237	23,674	22,601	22,728	23,945	23,467	22,340	21,465	22,836
Teton	6,706	6,705	6,925	6,560	6,860	9,917	10,623	10,600	9,678	7,462	7,262	7,197	8,041
Uinta	10,235	10,091	10,287	10,583	10,651	11,229	11,082	11,064	11,646	11,441	11,011	10,672	10,833
Washakie	4,968	5,116	5,081	5,236	5,523	5,665	5,554	5,422	5,621	5,585	5,436	5,369	5,381
Weston	3,665	3,632	3,749	3,838	3,836	3,819	3,807	3,732	3,997	3,900	3,749	3,720	3,787
Casper City	29,727	29,238	29,584	29,506	29,790	30,437	28,478	28,858	29,260	28,392	27,819	26,970	29,005

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APPENDIX TABLE 3

WYOMING
EMPLOYMENT 1983

COUNTY	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
Statewide	223,376	224,292	228,797	231,364	240,053	254,845	250,348	251,143	257,956	247,583	238,880	231,363	240,000
Albany	12,948	13,216	13,576	13,665	14,398	14,423	14,222	14,273	15,230	14,338	13,897	13,625	13,984
Big Horn	4,623	4,589	4,771	4,997	5,273	5,698	5,384	5,355	5,636	5,397	5,138	4,857	5,143
Campbell	17,445	17,646	17,666	17,865	18,389	19,079	18,769	18,767	19,109	18,645	17,805	16,889	18,173
Carbon	8,579	8,580	8,643	8,834	9,288	9,878	9,582	9,601	9,854	9,622	9,279	8,853	9,216
Converse	6,312	6,292	6,307	6,548	6,733	7,017	6,860	6,820	7,272	6,991	6,813	6,551	6,710
Crook	2,327	2,394	2,477	2,512	2,590	3,083	2,973	2,957	3,078	3,002	2,874	2,738	2,750
Fremont	15,933	16,222	16,522	16,784	17,266	17,646	16,784	16,891	18,664	18,153	17,439	16,922	17,102
Goshen	5,840	5,924	6,197	6,503	6,769	7,069	6,899	6,921	7,248	7,032	6,723	6,493	6,635
Hot Springs	2,544	2,583	2,661	2,675	2,781	2,898	2,855	2,834	3,018	2,968	2,916	2,823	2,796
Johnson	3,481	3,498	3,573	3,689	3,838	4,278	4,141	4,141	4,394	4,418	4,149	4,055	3,971
Laramie	30,030	30,281	30,954	31,661	32,573	33,785	34,173	34,076	33,090	31,411	30,839	30,237	31,296
Lincoln	4,602	4,616	4,957	5,018	5,274	5,782	5,670	5,685	6,091	5,712	5,429	5,204	5,337
Natrona	36,504	36,021	36,157	35,981	36,750	37,372	34,929	36,030	36,758	36,472	35,916	34,729	36,135
Niobrara	1,244	1,275	1,334	1,432	1,510	1,670	1,549	1,538	1,670	1,672	1,570	1,455	1,493
Park	10,659	10,866	11,423	11,697	12,620	15,929	16,936	16,697	14,988	13,140	12,642	12,200	13,316
Platte	3,345	3,525	3,734	3,792	4,120	4,045	3,824	3,794	4,048	3,906	3,692	3,581	3,784
Sheridan	11,025	11,314	11,923	12,222	12,738	13,367	13,130	13,152	14,046	13,728	12,978	12,653	12,690
Sublette	2,100	2,172	2,230	2,295	2,451	2,647	2,508	2,491	2,643	2,466	2,404	2,297	2,392
Sweetwater	20,322	20,160	20,372	20,202	20,723	21,010	20,176	20,217	21,837	21,611	20,601	19,885	20,593
Teton	6,021	5,921	6,124	5,689	6,125	9,450	10,260	10,265	9,368	7,072	6,659	6,631	7,465
Uinta	9,565	9,285	9,279	9,109	9,323	9,973	10,055	10,113	10,837	10,857	10,472	10,165	9,919
Washakie	4,586	4,603	4,601	4,760	5,024	5,205	5,140	5,029	5,349	5,313	5,129	5,028	4,981
Weston	3,342	3,307	3,316	3,434	3,497	3,540	3,529	3,494	3,729	3,656	3,515	3,493	3,488
Casper City	26,135	25,790	25,887	25,760	26,311	26,757	25,008	25,796	26,317	26,112	25,714	24,865	25,871

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APPENDIX TABLE 4

WYOMING
UNEMPLOYMENT 1983

COUNTY	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
Statewide	23,540	25,097	25,673	26,554	24,308	24,620	22,145	20,257	18,927	17,268	17,434	18,178	22,000
Albany	1,093	1,120	1,098	962	870	889	880	783	824	609	680	785	883
Big Horn	674	788	739	656	640	617	527	420	332	304	293	296	524
Campbell	1,435	1,665	1,763	1,832	1,631	1,766	1,515	1,276	1,253	1,030	933	964	1,422
Carbon	1,177	1,213	1,303	1,602	1,392	1,498	1,301	1,121	1,055	864	862	908	1,191
Converse	718	785	816	839	716	735	632	582	474	452	450	531	644
Crook	203	225	236	255	198	164	152	154	165	146	149	154	183
Fremont	1,927	2,074	2,251	2,261	2,141	2,137	1,959	1,622	1,562	2,320	2,256	2,277	2,066
Goshen	405	463	486	399	421	412	388	361	254	254	351	373	381
Hot Springs	243	278	213	198	206	222	172	137	155	113	130	103	181
Johnson	404	411	413	380	344	307	227	190	188	215	231	318	302
Laramie	2,402	2,479	2,450	2,467	2,306	2,392	2,297	2,225	2,284	2,046	2,183	2,535	2,339
Lincoln	953	1,098	997	1,072	872	776	717	567	520	477	527	578	763
Natrona	4,755	4,564	4,894	4,959	4,606	4,871	4,593	4,054	3,896	3,018	2,787	2,787	4,149
Niobrara	119	98	128	142	131	183	145	111	105	82	60	67	114
Park	1,043	1,166	919	931	878	896	716	653	609	582	625	582	800
Platte	405	386	407	385	345	373	356	424	366	333	373	417	381
Sheridan	1,214	1,249	1,181	1,084	946	992	897	933	961	945	1,015	1,166	1,049
Sublette	169	230	271	297	250	263	164	215	156	130	107	116	197
Sweetwater	2,142	2,377	2,384	2,611	2,514	2,664	2,425	2,511	2,108	1,856	1,739	1,580	2,242
Teton	685	784	801	871	735	467	363	335	310	390	603	566	576
Uinta	670	806	1,008	1,474	1,328	1,256	1,027	951	809	584	539	507	913
Washakie	382	513	480	476	499	460	414	393	272	272	307	341	401
Weston	323	325	433	404	339	279	278	238	268	244	234	227	299
Caspe City	3,592	3,448	3,697	3,746	3,479	3,680	3,470	3,062	2,943	2,280	2,105	2,105	3,134

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APPENDIX TABLE 5

WYOMING
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE 1983

COUNTY	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
Statewide	9.5	10.1	10.1	10.3	9.2	8.8	8.1	7.5	6.8	6.5	6.8	7.3	8.4
Albany	7.8	8.8	7.5	6.6	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.2	5.1	4.1	4.7	5.4	5.9
Big Horn	12.7	14.7	13.4	11.6	10.8	9.8	8.9	7.3	5.6	5.3	5.4	5.7	9.2
Campbell	7.6	8.6	9.1	9.3	8.1	8.5	7.5	6.4	6.2	5.2	5.0	5.4	7.3
Carbon	12.1	12.4	13.1	15.4	13.0	13.2	12.0	10.5	9.7	8.2	8.5	9.3	11.4
Converse	10.2	11.1	11.5	11.4	9.6	9.5	8.4	7.9	6.1	6.1	6.2	7.5	8.8
Crook	8.0	8.6	8.7	9.2	7.1	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.1	4.6	4.9	5.3	6.2
Fremont	10.8	11.3	12.0	11.9	11.0	10.8	10.5	8.8	7.7	11.3	11.5	11.9	10.8
Goshen	6.5	7.2	7.3	5.8	5.9	5.5	5.3	5.0	3.4	3.5	5.0	5.4	5.4
Hot Springs	8.7	9.7	7.4	6.9	6.9	7.1	5.7	4.6	4.9	3.7	4.3	3.5	6.1
Johnson	10.4	10.5	10.4	9.3	8.2	6.7	5.2	4.4	4.1	4.6	5.3	7.3	7.1
Laramie	7.4	7.6	7.3	7.2	6.6	6.6	6.3	6.1	6.5	6.1	6.6	7.7	6.8
Lincoln	17.2	19.2	16.7	17.6	14.2	11.8	11.2	9.1	7.9	8.7	8.8	10.0	12.5
Natrona	11.5	11.2	11.9	12.1	11.1	11.5	11.6	10.1	9.6	7.6	7.2	7.4	10.3
Niobrara	8.7	7.1	8.8	9.0	8.0	9.9	8.6	6.7	5.9	4.7	3.7	4.4	7.1
Park	8.9	9.7	7.4	7.4	6.5	5.3	4.1	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.7	4.6	5.7
Platte	10.8	9.9	9.8	9.2	7.7	8.4	8.5	10.1	8.3	7.9	9.2	10.4	9.1
Sheridan	9.9	9.9	9.0	8.1	6.9	6.9	6.4	6.6	6.4	6.4	7.3	8.4	7.6
Sublette	7.4	9.6	10.8	11.5	9.3	9.0	6.1	7.9	5.6	5.0	4.3	4.8	7.6
Sweetwater	9.5	10.5	10.5	11.4	10.8	11.3	10.7	11.0	8.8	7.9	7.8	7.4	9.8
Teton	10.2	11.7	11.6	13.3	10.7	4.7	3.4	3.2	3.2	5.2	8.3	7.9	7.2
Uinta	6.5	8.0	9.8	13.9	12.5	11.2	9.3	8.6	6.9	5.1	4.9	4.8	8.4
Washakie	7.7	10.0	9.4	9.1	9.0	8.1	7.5	7.2	4.8	4.9	5.6	6.4	7.5
Weston	8.8	8.9	11.5	10.5	8.8	7.3	7.3	6.4	6.7	6.3	6.2	6.1	7.9
Casper City	12.1	11.8	12.5	12.7	11.7	12.1	12.2	10.6	10.1	8.0	7.6	7.8	10.8

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APPENDIX TABLE 6

WYOMING
ANNUAL AVERAGE
LABOR FORCE

COUNTY	1970*	1971*	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Statewide	142,790	145,390	135,800	142,985	153,072	165,869	179,000	193,000	209,000	223,000	235,000	250,000	253,000	262,000
Albany	9,960	10,180	19,283	10,592	10,743	11,516	12,745	13,614	12,707	12,933	13,296	13,294	13,353	14,867
Big Horn	4,480	4,540	4,214	4,336	4,466	4,707	5,038	5,266	5,086	5,181	5,339	5,434	5,933	5,667
Campbell	5,630	4,850	4,480	4,534	5,119	6,653	7,916	10,102	12,122	13,556	14,430	18,097	20,396	19,595
Carbon	6,550	6,770	5,904	6,141	6,468	6,913	7,277	8,031	9,099	10,157	10,915	10,822	10,268	10,407
Converse	2,600	3,070	2,966	2,835	3,183	3,942	4,517	5,333	6,008	6,811	7,792	8,019	7,663	7,354
Crook	2,060	2,030	1,641	1,777	1,860	2,045	2,268	2,407	2,516	2,419	2,352	2,469	2,522	2,934
Fremont	11,330	11,390	10,775	10,735	11,205	12,074	13,246	14,652	16,430	17,306	17,995	17,892	17,483	19,168
Goshen	5,210	5,200	4,601	4,903	4,964	5,315	5,798	5,895	5,850	5,940	6,101	6,116	5,990	7,015
Hot Springs	2,030	2,160	1,998	2,003	1,968	2,250	2,192	2,134	2,316	2,460	2,706	2,611	2,621	2,977
Johnson	2,540	2,380	2,228	2,305	2,575	2,973	2,986	2,878	3,237	3,288	3,577	3,704	3,643	4,274
Laramie	21,280	21,350	20,540	22,386	23,358	24,064	24,989	25,964	28,728	30,216	31,296	32,870	32,249	34,265
Lincoln	4,240	4,680	3,334	3,408	3,860	4,005	4,415	4,818	4,512	4,886	5,177	5,643	5,653	6,100
Natrona	22,310	22,700	20,764	21,642	23,257	26,200	27,685	30,590	35,163	37,617	39,053	42,353	43,214	40,283
Niobrara	1,520	1,510	1,251	1,121	1,144	1,290	1,429	1,455	1,436	1,290	1,277	1,373	1,344	1,608
Park	7,570	7,650	8,461	8,871	8,962	9,794	10,321	11,123	11,427	11,565	11,755	12,541	12,991	14,116
Platte	2,700	2,770	2,745	2,818	3,018	3,159	3,373	3,766	4,796	5,771	5,863	4,809	4,183	4,165
Sheridan	7,600	7,710	7,269	7,226	7,595	8,112	8,803	9,515	10,048	10,747	10,975	11,421	11,872	13,738
Sublette	1,770	1,840	1,806	1,741	1,861	2,016	2,082	2,183	2,043	2,162	2,273	2,368	2,476	2,589
Sweetwater	7,800	8,310	8,624	11,217	14,233	14,497	15,436	16,346	18,065	19,323	21,116	23,597	23,985	22,836
Teton	3,070	3,350	3,351	3,701	4,104	4,506	4,885	5,400	5,727	6,269	6,336	6,794	7,202	8,041
Uinta	2,870	2,920	2,870	3,021	3,278	3,538	3,642	4,089	4,349	5,152	6,333	8,100	9,291	10,833
Washakie	3,570	3,740	3,266	3,256	3,286	3,608	4,127	4,424	4,455	4,754	4,803	5,040	5,041	5,381
Weston	2,800	2,830	2,427	2,416	2,565	2,692	2,830	3,015	2,878	3,200	3,242	3,631	3,628	3,787

* 1970 & 1971 data based on number of jobs at place of work. 1972 and subsequent data based on number of workers and place of residence. Information for 1972 & later is benchmarked to current population survey data from BLS.

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APPENDIX TABLE 7

WYOMING
ANNUAL AVERAGE
EMPLOYMENT

COUNTY	1970*	1971*	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Statewide	136,500	139,040	130,609	138,207	147,885	158,888	171,000	186,000	202,000	217,000	225,000	239,000	238,000	240,000
Albany	9,430	9,640	9,964	10,236	10,419	11,072	12,309	13,151	12,297	12,461	12,653	12,721	12,681	13,984
Big Horn	4,340	4,330	3,998	4,166	4,295	4,480	4,810	5,046	4,917	5,041	5,165	5,255	5,514	5,143
Campbell	5,460	4,650	4,349	4,413	4,980	6,461	7,648	9,792	11,715	13,200	13,949	17,523	19,474	18,173
Carbon	6,270	6,540	5,709	5,978	6,282	6,647	7,033	7,788	8,862	9,974	10,606	10,364	9,421	9,216
Converse	2,490	2,970	2,864	2,750	3,096	3,826	4,412	5,186	5,837	6,668	7,518	7,710	7,201	6,710
Crook	2,020	1,920	1,564	1,729	1,799	1,983	2,205	2,334	2,421	2,359	2,276	2,388	2,398	2,750
Fremont	10,750	10,740	10,277	10,258	10,711	11,381	12,597	14,023	15,724	16,752	17,259	16,926	16,048	17,102
Goshen	4,970	5,000	4,427	4,698	4,820	5,090	5,583	5,669	5,657	5,774	5,781	5,823	5,688	6,635
Hot Springs	1,980	2,080	1,932	1,955	1,921	2,185	2,123	2,077	2,263	2,424	2,634	2,544	2,493	2,796
Johnson	2,450	2,280	2,157	2,237	2,499	2,874	2,889	2,795	3,147	3,216	3,456	3,546	3,423	3,971
Laramie	20,290	20,490	19,834	21,729	22,578	22,966	23,984	24,943	27,761	29,379	30,090	31,390	30,571	31,926
Lincoln	3,940	4,420	3,130	3,219	3,680	3,749	4,143	4,505	4,249	4,650	4,866	5,322	5,038	5,337
Natrona	21,400	21,740	20,015	20,991	22,528	25,264	26,847	29,785	34,240	36,796	37,805	41,008	40,596	36,135
Niobrara	1,460	1,450	1,206	1,108	1,112	1,252	1,374	1,410	1,377	1,258	1,235	1,334	1,265	1,493
Park	7,150	7,290	8,131	8,574	8,666	9,404	9,923	10,754	11,063	11,284	11,343	12,165	12,390	13,316
Platte	2,650	2,680	2,667	2,752	2,939	3,067	3,246	3,650	4,659	5,614	5,494	4,448	3,886	3,784
Sheridan	7,320	7,380	6,945	6,945	7,286	7,760	8,443	9,159	9,707	10,459	10,428	10,812	11,055	12,690
Sublette	1,750	1,790	1,742	1,692	1,813	1,950	2,019	2,123	1,982	2,111	2,212	2,314	2,383	2,392
Sweetwater	7,400	7,980	8,333	10,912	13,837	13,920	14,759	15,710	17,428	18,840	20,331	22,722	22,670	20,593
Teton	2,920	3,170	3,170	3,503	3,798	4,114	4,484	4,974	5,394	5,984	5,986	6,394	6,770	7,465
Uinta	2,710	2,780	2,755	2,901	3,170	3,399	3,476	3,927	4,206	5,047	6,129	7,885	8,844	9,919
Washakie	3,400	3,540	3,122	3,124	3,165	3,458	3,979	4,290	4,307	4,607	4,641	4,880	4,769	4,981
Weston	2,660	2,710	2,318	2,337	2,491	2,586	2,714	2,909	2,789	3,101	3,143	3,528	3,423	3,488

* See explanation on Appendix Table 6

Prepared by Research and Analysis

APPENDIX TABLE 8

WYOMING
ANNUAL AVERAGE
UNEMPLOYMENT

COUNTY	1970*	1971*	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Statewide	6,290	6,350	5,191	4,778	5,187	6,981	7,000	7,000	7,000	6,000	9,000	10,000	15,000	22,000
Albany	530	530	318	356	324	444	436	463	410	472	643	573	672	883
Big Horn	140	210	216	170	171	227	228	220	172	140	175	179	419	524
Campbell	170	200	130	121	139	192	268	310	407	355	481	573	922	1,422
Carbon	280	220	195	163	186	266	245	243	237	183	309	458	847	1,191
Converse	110	100	102	85	87	116	105	147	171	143	274	309	462	644
Crook	40	110	77	48	61	62	63	73	95	60	76	81	124	183
Fremont	580	650	498	476	493	693	650	629	706	554	736	966	1,436	2,066
Goshen	240	200	174	205	144	225	216	226	193	167	320	293	302	381
Hot Springs	50	80	67	48	47	65	69	57	53	36	72	67	129	181
Johnson	90	100	72	68	76	99	97	83	90	72	120	158	219	302
Laramie	990	860	706	657	780	1,098	1,005	1,021	967	837	1,206	1,480	1,678	2,339
Lincoln	300	260	204	190	180	256	272	313	263	235	311	322	614	763
Natrona	910	960	749	650	729	936	838	805	923	821	1,248	1,345	2,619	4,149
Niobrara	60	60	45	13	32	38	55	45	59	32	41	40	80	114
Park	420	360	330	297	297	390	398	369	363	281	412	376	601	800
Platte	50	90	78	66	79	92	126	116	138	156	169	361	297	381
Sheridan	280	330	324	282	309	352	360	356	342	288	547	609	817	1,049
Sublette	20	50	64	49	48	66	63	60	61	51	61	54	94	197
Sweetwater	400	330	291	306	397	577	677	636	637	483	785	875	1,314	2,242
Teton	150	180	181	198	306	392	401	426	334	285	350	401	432	576
Uinta	160	140	115	119	108	139	166	162	143	104	204	215	447	913
Washakie	170	200	147	132	121	150	147	134	147	146	162	161	272	401
Weston	140	120	108	79	73	100	115	106	90	100	100	104	205	299

* See explanation on Appendix Table 6

Prepared by Research and Analysis

APPENDIX TABLE 9

WYOMING
ANNUAL AVERAGE
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

COUNTY	1970*	1971*	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Statewide	4.4	4.4	3.8	3.3	3.4	4.2	4.1	3.6	3.3	2.8	4.0	4.1	5.8	8.4
Albany	5.3	5.3	3.1	3.4	3.0	3.9	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.6	4.8	4.3	5.0	5.9
Big Horn	3.1	4.7	5.1	3.9	3.8	4.8	4.5	4.2	3.4	2.7	3.3	3.3	7.1	9.2
Campbell	3.0	4.2	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.4	3.1	3.4	2.6	3.3	3.2	4.5	7.3
Carbon	4.3	3.4	3.3	2.7	2.9	3.8	3.4	3.0	2.6	1.8	2.8	4.2	8.2	11.4
Converse	4.2	3.3	3.4	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.3	2.8	2.8	2.1	3.5	3.9	6.0	8.8
Crook	2.0	5.4	4.7	2.7	3.3	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.8	2.5	3.2	3.3	4.9	6.2
Fremont	5.1	5.7	4.6	4.4	4.4	5.7	4.9	4.3	4.3	3.2	4.1	5.4	8.2	10.8
Goshen	4.6	3.9	3.8	4.2	2.9	4.2	3.7	3.8	3.3	2.8	5.2	4.8	5.0	5.4
Hot Springs	2.5	3.5	3.4	2.4	2.4	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.3	1.5	2.7	2.6	4.9	6.1
Johnson	3.5	4.0	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.2	3.4	4.3	6.0	7.1
Laramie	4.7	4.0	3.4	2.9	3.3	4.6	4.0	3.9	3.4	2.8	3.9	4.5	5.2	6.8
Lincoln	7.1	5.6	6.1	5.6	4.7	6.4	6.2	6.5	5.8	4.8	6.0	5.7	10.9	12.5
Natrona	4.1	4.2	3.6	3.0	3.1	3.6	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.2	3.2	3.2	6.1	10.3
Niobrara	4.0	3.8	3.6	1.2	2.8	2.9	3.8	3.1	4.1	2.5	3.2	2.9	6.0	7.1
Park	5.6	4.7	3.9	3.3	3.3	4.0	3.9	3.3	3.2	2.4	3.5	3.0	4.6	5.7
Platte	1.9	3.4	2.8	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.7	3.1	2.9	2.7	6.3	7.5	7.1	9.1
Sheridan	3.7	4.2	4.5	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.1	3.7	3.4	2.7	5.0	5.3	6.9	7.6
Sublette	1.1	3.1	3.5	2.8	4.1	3.3	3.0	2.7	3.0	2.4	2.7	2.3	3.8	7.6
Sweetwater	5.1	4.0	3.4	2.7	2.8	4.0	4.4	3.9	3.5	2.5	3.7	3.7	5.5	9.8
Teton	4.9	6.3	5.4	5.4	7.5	8.7	8.2	7.9	5.8	4.5	5.5	5.9	6.0	7.2
Uinta	5.6	4.9	4.0	3.9	3.3	3.9	4.6	4.0	3.3	2.0	3.2	2.7	4.8	8.4
Washakie	4.8	5.3	4.5	4.1	3.7	4.2	3.6	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.2	5.4	7.5
Weston	5.0	5.0	4.5	3.3	2.8	3.9	4.1	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.9	5.7	7.9

* See explanation on Appendix Table 6

Prepared by Research and Analysis

APPENDIX TABLE 10

EMPLOYMENT FOR STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION FOR 1983

	AGR	MINING	CONST	MFG	TRANSP	WHSLE	RETAIL	FIN	SERVICE	GOVT	NON-FARM	TOTALS
ALBANY	446	20	626	546	751	187	2,548	476	2,089	5,738	978	14,408
BIG HORN	1,227	424	284	377	273	255	460	101	296	1,086	566	5,352
CAMPBELL	700	4,775	3,840	193	947	628	2,500	431	1,711	2,054	1,122	18,906
CARBON	752	1,811	602	418	927	149	1,359	227	1,202	1,840	803	10,094
CONVERSE	580	1,359	495	51	479	104	750	137	407	955	705	6,004
CROOK	693	363	135	168	141	17	227	40	130	491	340	2,748
FREMONT	1,262	2,582	903	545	568	297	2,024	326	2,153	3,476	1,632	15,772
GOSHEN	1,644	12	260	326	225	293	767	108	620	1,169	724	6,151
HOT SPRINGS	239	310	152	20	109	37	359	76	460	601	257	2,521
JOHNSON	515	497	248	87	82	36	419	90	509	493	455	3,433
LARAMIE	1,173	239	2,271	1,749	4,568	1,074	6,381	1,746	5,410	13,292	2,875	40,782
LINCOLN	835	1,143	459	362	610	157	617	138	357	875	650	6,206
NATRONA	590	6,822	2,723	1,804	2,508	3,524	5,656	1,535	5,593	5,516	3,361	39,364
NIOBRARA	475	62	41	34	40	23	194	30	138	231	193	1,461
PARK	1,406	1,156	740	876	463	314	1,818	281	2,233	2,348	1,293	12,933
PLATTE	839	261	422	65	191	46	548	79	371	708	414	3,949
SHERIDAN	987	1,080	1,186	488	461	341	1,953	407	1,937	2,429	1,486	12,759
SUBLETTE	483	291	302	31	153	46	299	44	199	392	357	2,602
SWEETWATER	246	5,907	2,347	394	1,973	664	2,962	363	2,119	2,826	1,342	21,147
TETON	250	15	763	236	207	123	1,774	244	2,250	1,092	1,070	8,029
UINTA	399	2,875	777	159	985	343	1,575	257	1,032	1,317	743	10,466
WASHAKIE	838	356	318	530	280	193	587	130	667	843	517	5,262
WESTON	395	763	193	240	272	66	455	78	253	571	536	3,825
WYOMING	16,978	33,126	20,096	9,706	17,218	8,929	36,241	7,352	32,144	50,333	22,427	254,554

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APPENDIX TABLE 10 (continued)

EMPLOYMENT FOR STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION FOR 1984

	AGR	MINING	CONST	MFG	TRANSP	WHSLE	RETAIL	FIN	SERVICE	GOVT	NON-FARM	TOTALS
ALBANY	446	20	654	546	766	193	2,647	499	2,142	5,898	1,011	14,826
BIG HORN	1,242	667	296	377	273	271	463	104	296	1,086	577	5,655
CAMPBELL	700	4,447	3,609	183	905	595	2,384	408	1,632	1,978	1,080	17,924
CARBON	752	1,793	507	418	894	134	1,287	198	1,122	1,756	762	9,627
CONVERSE	594	1,585	478	55	419	116	812	148	433	983	658	6,286
CROOK	695	380	139	171	144	18	232	41	133	494	346	2,799
FREMONT	1,188	2,839	842	571	607	324	2,166	363	2,311	3,087	1,302	15,604
GOSHEN	1,659	12	272	329	228	307	779	108	633	1,183	741	6,254
HOT SPRINGS	239	318	156	20	109	37	366	76	460	608	261	2,653
JOHNSON	515	428	260	87	82	37	428	94	532	493	462	3,421
LARAMIE	1,183	251	2,359	1,793	4,723	1,107	6,616	1,807	5,519	13,462	2,977	41,802
LINCOLN	814	1,190	600	383	534	168	668	158	378	899	623	6,418
NATRONA	590	7,256	3,094	1,810	2,516	3,583	5,718	1,555	5,654	5,539	3,129	40,448
NIOBRARA	475	62	41	34	40	23	194	30	138	231	193	1,461
PARK	1,414	1,198	759	890	471	328	1,849	290	2,280	2,384	1,326	13,194
PLATTE	854	261	534	69	198	49	589	86	397	726	436	4,204
SHERIDAN	987	1,172	1,252	499	470	354	2,020	429	2,016	2,466	1,541	13,210
SUBLETTE	483	304	315	31	153	50	304	46	203	392	366	2,650
SWEETWATER	251	5,623	3,144	383	1,646	644	2,885	353	2,082	2,770	1,310	21,096
TETON	252	15	809	247	217	132	1,874	260	2,343	1,133	1,117	8,405
UINTA	399	2,876	962	165	1,034	371	1,662	276	1,103	1,342	780	10,972
WASHAKIE	854	374	331	543	286	201	599	135	692	852	529	5,401
WESTON	396	784	200	244	273	68	461	79	253	571	548	3,881
WYOMING	16,988	33,862	21,622	9,856	16,999	9,120	37,013	7,552	32,760	50,341	22,084	258,203

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APPENDIX TABLE 10 (continued)

EMPLOYMENT FOR STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION FOR 1985

	AGR	MINING	CONST	MFG	TRANSP	WHSLE	RETAIL	FIN	SERVICE	GOVT	NON-FARM	TOTALS
ALBANY	446	20	679	546	780	199	2,737	520	2,191	6,042	1,040	15,204
BIG HORN	1,258	698	308	377	273	288	466	107	296	1,086	589	5,748
CAMPBELL	700	4,960	3,798	191	939	622	2,478	427	1,696	2,040	1,115	18,971
CARBON	752	2,026	572	418	917	144	1,336	217	1,176	1,813	790	10,164
CONVERSE	594	1,746	507	58	435	126	868	158	457	1,026	699	6,680
CROOK	696	396	143	175	148	18	236	42	137	498	352	2,847
FREMONT	1,188	3,049	875	592	638	346	2,282	393	2,440	3,160	1,341	16,309
GOSHEN	1,675	12	283	332	232	321	791	108	646	1,196	758	6,358
HOT SPRINGS	239	326	159	20	109	37	371	78	460	615	265	2,681
JOHNSON	515	447	268	87	82	39	437	97	550	493	467	3, 483
LARAMIE	1,193	263	2,443	1,836	4,871	1,138	6,839	1,864	5,622	13,624	3,074	42,772
LINCOLN	814	1,251	1,543	467	599	182	739	186	408	931	685	7,808
NATRONA	590	7,109	3,256	1,831	2,603	3,793	5,938	1,627	5,870	5,622	3,245	41,488
NIOBRARA	475	62	41	34	40	23	194	30	138	231	193	1,461
PARK	1,424	1,243	779	906	479	343	1,882	300	2,331	2,423	1,362	13,476
PLATTE	866	261	617	72	203	51	619	91	416	740	453	4,394
SHERIDAN	987	1,256	1,313	509	477	366	2,082	449	2,088	2,500	1,592	13,623
SUBLETTE	483	318	328	31	153	53	309	47	207	392	375	2,700
SWEETWATER	239	5,578	3,401	410	1,748	697	3,084	378	2,179	2,916	1,391	22,027
TETON	253	15	852	259	227	140	1,969	276	2,432	1,173	1,161	8,763
UINTA	399	3,202	1,159	170	1,084	399	1,749	295	1,174	1,366	817	11,817
WASHAKIE	871	393	343	557	293	209	610	140	717	860	541	5,541
WESTON	398	808	209	248	276	71	468	81	253	571	561	3,948
WYOMING	17,060	35,447	23,886	10,133	17,616	9,617	38,495	7,920	33,892	51,327	22,875	268,272

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APPENDIX TABLE 10 (continued)

EMPLOYMENT FOR STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION FOR 1986

	AGR	MINING	CONST	MFG	TRANSP	WHSLE	RETAIL	FIN	SERVICE	GOVT	NON-FARM	TOTALS
ALBANY	446	20	702	546	794	204	2,821	539	2,236	6,176	1,068	15,555
BIG HORN	1,274	729	320	377	273	306	470	110	296	1,086	600	5,843
CAMPBELL	700	5,212	4,003	200	976	652	2,581	448	1,767	2,108	1,152	19,804
CARBON	752	2,231	628	418	937	153	1,379	234	1,224	1,864	814	10,538
CONVERSE	594	1,897	534	62	450	136	920	167	478	1,066	738	7,048
CROOK	697	414	148	178	152	19	241	43	140	501	358	2,897
FREMONT	1,188	3,224	903	610	664	365	2,378	417	2,547	3,221	1,374	16,894
GOSHEN	1,690	12	294	335	236	335	803	108	658	1,209	774	6,457
HOT SPRINGS	239	334	162	20	109	37	378	79	460	622	269	2,713
JOHNSON	515	463	276	87	82	40	441	100	565	493	472	3,536
LARAMIE	1,203	275	2,525	1,878	5,016	1,168	7,057	1,920	5,724	13,782	3,169	43,720
LINCOLN	814	1,389	828	510	541	169	675	161	381	902	630	7,005
NATRONA	590	7,449	3,415	1,852	2,689	4,001	6,156	1,698	6,084	5,704	3,360	43,004
NIOBRARA	475	62	41	34	40	23	194	30	138	231	193	1,461
PARK	1,433	1,287	799	921	488	357	1,914	309	2,381	2,461	1,397	13,752
PLATTE	874	261	682	75	207	53	643	95	431	750	465	4,541
SHERIDAN	987	1,334	1,369	518	484	377	2,140	468	2,155	2,532	1,640	14,010
SUBLETTE	483	331	341	31	153	57	315	48	211	392	385	2,751
SWEETWATER	228	5,989	3,640	435	1,843	747	3,267	400	2,269	3,051	1,466	23,340
TETON	255	15	894	270	237	149	2,063	291	2,519	1,212	1,205	9,113
UINTA	399	3,352	1,529	200	1,186	457	1,930	334	1,321	1,417	893	13,022
WASHAKIE	888	412	356	570	299	218	622	145	742	869	553	5,680
WESTON	400	836	219	253	278	74	475	83	253	571	576	4,022
WYOMING	17,129	37,536	24,619	10,386	18,143	10,104	39,874	8,240	34,991	52,229	23,560	276,816

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APPENDIX TABLE 11

AGE DISTRIBUTION FOR 1983

	PRESCHOOL 0-5		ELEMENTARY 6-13		HIGH SCHOOL 14-18		COLLEGE 19-22		ADULTS 23-64		65 & OVER		TOTAL
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
ALBANY	1,276	1,226	1,335	1,218	1,361	1,289	3,274	2,582	7,535	6,557	861	1,208	29,729
BIG HORN	772	709	916	812	549	493	428	393	2,817	2,771	769	927	12,362
CAMPBELL	2,169	2,038	2,226	2,121	1,097	1,043	1,052	889	10,239	6,905	503	559	30,845
CARBON	1,266	1,287	1,327	1,255	795	729	675	555	5,365	4,117	705	818	18,900
CONVERSE	858	849	1,008	943	581	551	448	385	3,230	2,697	331	443	12,329
CROOK	376	339	412	352	242	247	211	211	1,485	1,377	265	285	5,806
FREMONT	2,491	2,481	2,626	2,181	1,695	1,576	1,359	1,244	9,480	8,466	1,284	1,551	36,440
GOSHEN	628	616	749	688	498	444	471	497	2,904	3,009	766	1,037	12,311
HOT SPRINGS	310	278	360	346	229	177	204	196	1,417	1,401	397	512	5,832
JOHNSON	379	360	454	441	273	253	210	207	1,770	1,700	400	517	6,968
LARAMIE	3,812	3,768	4,453	4,140	2,769	2,706	3,543	2,762	18,679	18,346	2,675	3,720	71,380
LINCOLN	1,153	1,083	1,165	1,075	544	547	429	398	3,145	2,915	535	568	13,562
NATRONA	4,178	4,024	4,531	4,429	2,698	2,565	2,569	2,450	21,194	17,680	2,126	2,945	71,394
NIOBRARA	151	144	166	181	119	97	84	98	743	743	218	301	3,050
PARK	1,190	1,103	1,400	1,404	900	857	859	878	5,824	5,756	1,037	1,352	22,566
PLATTE	556	531	682	639	478	408	342	279	2,721	2,154	479	570	9,843
SHERIDAN	1,370	1,261	1,606	1,508	957	949	794	783	6,673	6,347	1,309	1,773	25,336
SUBLETTE	259	234	337	321	222	183	174	157	1,301	1,230	207	208	4,839
SWEETWATER	3,044	2,960	3,058	2,926	1,592	1,386	1,420	1,134	12,147	9,002	1,117	1,264	41,056
TETON	439	401	509	490	338	312	285	264	3,343	3,050	247	305	9,987
UINTA	1,561	1,547	1,622	1,549	747	681	599	583	5,527	4,445	423	487	19,777
WASHAKIE	617	618	712	687	454	359	451	331	2,552	2,411	429	547	10,173
WESTON	491	470	540	504	300	315	298	223	2,091	1,855	305	377	7,774
WYOMING	29,356	28,337	32,205	30,221	19,447	18,179	20,189	17,509	132,191	114,944	17,398	22,287	482,269

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APPENDIX TABLE 11 (continued)

AGE DISTRIBUTION FOR 1984

	PRESCHOOL 0-5		ELEMENTARY 6-13		HIGH SCHOOL 14-18		COLLEGE 19-22		ADULTS 23-64		65 & OVER		TOTAL
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
ALBANY	1,288	1,250	1,267	1,151	1,339	1,297	3,234	2,598	7,669	6,603	878	1,235	29,833
BIG HORN	805	743	899	830	556	468	453	434	2,857	2,770	763	946	12,529
CAMPBELL	2,073	1,951	2,143	2,002	1,057	1,014	882	770	9,765	6,341	519	563	29,084
CARBON	1,231	1,227	1,257	1,252	799	706	633	536	5,234	3,896	695	825	18,297
CONVERSE	871	841	1,023	978	576	559	456	389	3,363	2,807	333	447	12,645
CROOK	382	356	412	351	234	244	233	209	1,489	1,398	280	298	5,892
FREMONT	2,501	2,504	2,550	2,163	1,651	1,530	1,387	1,181	9,415	8,345	1,288	1,580	36,101
GOSHEN	659	660	765	692	492	439	459	467	2,990	3,094	763	1,049	12,534
HOT SPRINGS	317	289	365	340	227	191	191	181	1,435	1,414	399	515	5,871
JOHNSON	377	368	451	426	286	263	219	219	1,764	1,708	409	519	7,015
LARAMIE	3,965	3,932	4,460	4,118	2,706	2,725	3,626	2,808	19,239	18,837	2,747	3,811	72,979
LINCOLN	1,180	1,120	1,232	1,111	543	566	454	431	3,167	2,933	549	587	13,878
NATRONA	4,252	4,087	4,528	4,468	2,682	2,588	2,410	2,240	21,637	18,162	2,207	3,003	72,271
NIOBRARA	156	145	165	181	123	100	83	108	744	738	216	298	3,064
PARK	1,233	1,132	1,393	1,413	900	865	839	817	6,003	5,971	1,063	1,372	23,006
PLATTE	535	532	712	634	447	422	390	286	2,760	2,194	483	581	9,981
SHERIDAN	1,404	1,318	1,687	1,561	945	928	849	852	6,997	6,636	1,325	1,781	26,289
SUBLETTE	257	242	357	313	204	198	196	165	1,312	1,244	217	215	4,925
SWEETWATER	3,027	2,980	3,150	3,018	1,635	1,416	1,358	1,126	12,315	9,117	1,141	1,288	41,577
TETON	474	426	510	504	346	329	317	293	3,543	3,252	259	310	10,570
UINTA	1,667	1,641	1,684	1,624	822	736	565	567	5,787	4,630	441	518	20,686
WASHAKIE	643	646	700	693	461	363	463	360	2,589	2,426	445	554	10,347
WESTON	479	470	553	519	312	307	289	236	2,118	1,877	316	384	7,864
WYOMING	29,787	28,869	32,293	20,352	19,353	18,266	19,996	17,283	134,203	116,403	17,748	22,690	487,249

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APPENDIX TABLE 11 (continued)

AGE DISTRIBUTION FOR 1985

	PRESCHOOL 0-5		ELEMENTARY 6-13		HIGH SCHOOL 14-18		COLLEGE 19-22		ADULTS 23-64		65 & OVER		TOTAL
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
ALBANY	1,332	1,285	1,209	1,071	1,391	1,371	3,433	2,849	7,735	6,591	918	1,249	30,439
BIG HORN	815	762	914	847	563	489	454	427	2,932	2,818	758	947	12,732
CAMPBELL	2,166	2,056	2,332	2,190	1,120	1,083	889	810	10,478	6,850	549	570	31,100
CARBON	1,254	1,230	1,334	1,355	778	709	679	567	5,432	4,059	717	832	18,952
CONVERSE	896	867	1,063	1,035	617	583	482	421	3,600	2,994	337	445	13,347
CROOK	390	365	406	361	247	248	232	206	1,504	1,412	291	309	5,977
FREMONT	2,553	2,485	2,555	2,288	1,680	1,520	1,382	1,207	9,572	8,497	1,320	1,599	36,662
GOSHEN	692	687	765	698	493	445	443	436	3,079	3,189	762	1,049	12,742
HOT SPRINGS	328	296	370	344	228	201	186	172	1,462	1,434	391	511	5,929
JOHNSON	371	360	451	436	291	277	229	225	1,775	1,710	410	519	7,060
LARAMIE	4,093	4,018	4,491	4,224	2,764	2,744	3,505	2,821	19,880	19,334	2,820	3,873	74,573
LINCOLN	1,383	1,305	1,453	1,361	677	659	574	483	4,193	3,380	616	640	16,728
NATRONA	4,319	4,187	4,658	4,575	2,740	2,644	2,325	2,178	22,240	18,809	2,307	3,059	74,047
NIOBRARA	160	145	162	176	123	109	80	109	757	745	212	295	3,079
PARK	1,242	1,185	1,435	1,384	885	912	807	763	6,224	6,162	1,070	1,392	23,468
PLATTE	539	525	733	662	435	428	441	327	2,880	2,284	483	584	10,328
SHERIDAN	1,415	1,341	1,728	1,613	1,018	919	829	891	7,206	6,814	1,352	1,811	26,942
SUBLETTE	257	244	350	309	214	200	196	171	1,335	1,269	224	220	4,994
SWEETWATER	3,055	2,997	3,229	3,122	1,705	1,517	1,321	1,104	12,572	9,349	1,174	1,307	42,457
TETON	493	466	525	490	345	341	331	308	3,704	3,410	266	319	11,003
UINTA	1,798	1,744	1,792	1,778	916	808	570	553	6,412	4,914	485	556	22,330
WASHAKIE	670	650	717	728	447	387	459	356	2,700	2,507	458	558	10,643
WESTON	483	463	558	526	315	320	271	243	2,159	1,889	323	398	7,953
WYOMING	30,715	29,674	33,239	31,586	20,004	18,926	20,129	17,637	139,842	120,432	18,253	23,052	503,495

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APPENDIX TABLE 11 (continued)

AGE DISTRIBUTION FOR 1986

	PRESCHOOL 0-5		ELEMENTARY 6-13		HIGH SCHOOL 14-18		COLLEGE 19-22		ADULTS 23-64		65 & OVER		TOTAL
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
ALBANY	1,334	1,284	1,214	1,091	1,389	1,371	3,529	2,899	7,899	6,725	922	1,272	30,934
BIG HORN	817	788	937	862	586	488	452	420	2,994	2,887	754	950	12,941
CAMPBELL	2,173	2,096	2,462	2,284	1,238	1,190	876	813	10,784	7,128	593	591	32,232
CARBON	1,271	1,228	1,415	1,475	816	731	661	586	5,735	4,260	729	856	19,767
CONVERSE	894	862	1,133	1,098	642	598	473	452	3,824	3,152	339	458	13,930
CROOK	386	372	430	380	251	231	220	199	1,533	1,455	290	311	6,062
FREMONT	2,606	2,517	2,671	2,482	1,700	1,484	1,374	1,223	9,885	8,809	1,374	1,618	37,750
GOSHEN	724	698	779	743	474	428	422	404	3,179	3,266	756	1,063	12,942
HOT SPRINGS	319	307	396	346	234	205	170	162	1,492	1,466	390	507	6,000
JOHNSON	371	357	459	447	295	276	216	212	1,801	1,741	405	518	7,105
LARAMIE	4,102	3,988	4,659	4,430	2,768	2,774	3,401	2,728	20,449	19,784	2,881	4,003	75,973
LINCOLN	1,304	1,258	1,395	1,273	704	666	462	429	3,778	3,044	593	618	15,529
NATRONA	4,404	4,250	4,959	4,877	2,794	2,726	2,314	2,189	23,182	19,624	2,429	3,165	76,921
NIOBRARA	158	153	164	174	126	112	87	96	753	755	214	297	3,096
PARK	1,265	1,220	1,465	1,389	919	955	765	710	6,368	6,336	1,102	1,404	23,903
PLATTE	525	507	759	702	439	431	422	323	2,991	2,356	493	602	10,557
SHERIDAN	1,419	1,368	1,805	1,662	1,050	959	802	883	7,472	7,014	1,361	1,835	27,636
SUBLETTE	254	244	355	308	217	218	196	153	1,376	1,308	228	230	5,095
SWEETWATER	3,168	3,056	3,593	3,508	1,762	1,672	1,417	1,167	13,524	10,040	1,212	1,343	45,467
TETON	512	493	551	513	342	348	343	294	3,872	3,611	284	324	11,493
UINTA	1,975	1,902	2,052	2,034	1,003	924	659	626	7,105	5,445	512	572	24,817
WASHAKIE	690	665	730	758	458	398	422	328	2,799	2,581	462	570	10,867
WESTON	472	456	579	547	328	328	241	247	2,199	1,898	333	409	8,042
WYOMING	31,154	30,082	34,974	33,392	20,547	19,525	19,934	17,556	145,007	124,695	18,670	23,528	519,069

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APPENDIX TABLE 12

FINAL POPULATION MATRIX

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
ALBANY	29,062	29,250	29,281	29,729	29,833	30,438	30,934	31,538	32,080	32,626	33,245	33,806	34,412	35,029	35,709
BIG HORN	11,896	12,029	12,353	12,362	12,529	12,732	12,941	13,116	13,370	13,593	13,780	14,009	14,213	14,449	14,672
CAMPBELL	24,367	30,722	30,920	30,845	29,034	31,100	32,232	33,813	35,183	36,711	38,271	39,876	41,474	43,094	44,687
CARBON	21,896	21,425	20,435	18,899	18,297	18,952	19,767	20,543	21,207	21,908	22,595	23,226	23,908	24,569	25,242
CONVERSE	14,069	13,977	13,334	12,329	12,645	13,347	13,930	14,498	15,060	15,587	16,170	16,688	17,219	17,746	18,297
CROOK	5,308	5,461	5,723	5,806	5,892	5,977	6,062	6,190	6,334	6,475	6,616	6,715	6,852	6,992	7,120
FREMONT	38,992	39,052	38,883	36,440	36,101	36,662	37,750	38,931	39,973	41,018	41,999	43,017	44,014	44,902	45,757
GOSHEN	12,040	12,124	12,215	12,310	12,534	12,742	12,941	13,176	13,390	13,647	13,841	14,007	14,178	14,363	14,568
HOT SPRINGS	5,710	5,677	5,704	5,832	5,871	5,928	6,000	6,070	6,117	6,173	6,245	6,281	6,332	6,373	6,458
JOHNSON	6,700	6,748	6,795	6,968	7,015	7,060	7,105	7,150	7,231	7,344	7,425	7,506	7,609	7,691	7,780
LARAMIE	68,649	69,251	69,870	71,379	72,977	74,572	75,971	77,581	79,144	80,834	82,422	84,149	85,762	87,527	89,112
LINCOLN	12,177	12,930	13,246	13,562	13,878	16,728	15,529	15,848	15,827	16,998	17,342	17,714	17,512	17,136	17,272
NATRONA	71,856	75,952	73,650	71,393	72,270	74,046	76,919	79,527	82,259	84,883	87,572	90,246	93,033	95,698	98,355
NIOBRARA	2,924	3,014	3,036	3,050	3,064	3,079	3,096	3,113	3,128	3,142	3,155	3,168	3,179	3,193	3,207
PARK	21,639	22,127	22,344	22,566	23,005	23,468	23,903	24,410	24,899	25,391	25,862	26,378	26,906	27,406	27,875
PLATTE	11,975	11,024	10,200	9,843	9,981	10,327	10,557	10,771	10,962	11,162	11,340	11,511	11,688	11,858	12,037
SHERIDAN	25,048	25,253	24,992	25,335	26,289	26,942	27,636	28,314	29,016	29,664	30,411	31,056	31,720	32,393	33,054
SUBLETTE	4,548	4,627	4,760	4,838	4,925	4,994	5,095	5,166	5,251	5,329	5,428	5,526	5,592	5,700	5,791
SWEETWATER	41,723	45,017	43,957	41,056	41,576	42,457	45,467	47,615	50,080	52,345	54,637	56,918	59,238	61,519	62,784
TETON	9,355	9,520	9,710	9,987	10,570	11,003	11,493	11,955	12,460	12,901	13,330	13,746	14,191	14,672	15,116
UINTA	13,021	16,791	18,279	19,777	10,686	22,330	24,817	24,769	24,477	24,624	25,119	25,306	23,143	21,881	22,080
WASHAKIE	9,496	9,638	9,704	10,173	10,347	10,643	10,867	11,133	11,407	11,681	11,968	12,225	12,531	12,829	13,154
WESTON	7,106	7,780	7,525	7,774	7,864	7,953	8,042	8,190	8,339	8,529	8,669	8,841	8,997	9,150	9,291
WYOMING	469,557	489,400	486,930	482,264	487,243	503,489	519,063	533,428	547,207	562,575	577,452	591,927	603,716	616,178	630,427

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APPENDIX TABLE 13

FINAL EMPLOYMENT MATRIX

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
ALBANY	14,214	14,150	14,180	14,408	14,826	15,204	15,555	15,894	16,226	16,548	16,870	17,188	17,507	17,822	18,138
BIG HORN	5,680	5,703	5,779	5,352	5,655	5,748	5,843	5,938	6,037	6,134	6,232	6,333	6,432	6,533	6,634
CAMPBELL	15,457	19,103	19,627	18,906	17,924	18,971	19,804	20,696	21,628	22,591	23,579	24,585	25,604	26,632	27,669
CARBON	13,231	12,573	11,419	10,094	9,627	10,164	10,638	11,076	11,488	11,888	12,277	12,661	13,043	13,424	13,803
CONVERSE	7,443	7,368	6,746	6,004	6,286	6,680	7,048	7,395	7,731	8,057	8,380	8,699	9,015	9,329	9,645
CROOK	2,657	2,728	2,775	2,748	2,799	2,847	2,897	2,951	3,001	3,052	3,105	3,156	3,206	3,260	3,311
FREMONT	18,928	18,247	17,363	15,772	15,604	16,309	16,894	17,412	17,873	18,303	18,707	19,095	19,478	19,846	20,124
GOSHEN	6,068	6,035	6,001	6,151	6,254	6,358	6,457	6,561	6,660	6,763	6,862	6,966	7,065	7,168	7,267
HOT SPRINGS	2,707	2,588	2,567	2,621	2,653	2,681	2,713	2,741	2,773	2,801	2,833	2,861	2,893	2,921	2,953
JOHNSON	3,415	3,397	3,334	3,433	3,421	3,483	3,536	3,586	3,633	3,679	3,723	3,767	3,810	3,854	3,897
LARAMIE	39,488	40,026	40,135	40,782	41,802	42,772	43,720	44,659	45,589	46,514	47,439	48,360	49,285	50,206	51,127
LINCOLN	6,258	6,638	6,214	6,206	6,418	7,808	7,005	7,315	7,611	8,107	7,563	8,038	7,357	6,957	6,902
NATRONA	43,535	46,447	44,683	39,634	40,448	41,488	43,004	44,511	46,007	47,500	48,988	50,473	51,955	53,437	54,916
NIOBRARA	1,462	1,512	1,476	1,461	1,461	1,461	1,461	1,461	1,461	1,461	1,461	1,461	1,461	1,461	1,461
PARK	12,544	13,028	13,168	12,933	13,194	13,476	13,752	14,042	14,324	14,607	14,889	15,172	15,462	15,744	16,027
PLATTE	5,385	4,545	4,127	3,949	4,204	4,394	4,541	4,664	4,770	4,868	4,962	5,050	5,136	5,222	5,308
SHERIDAN	13,093	12,917	12,400	12,759	13,210	13,623	14,010	14,380	14,746	15,103	15,461	15,818	16,171	16,524	16,877
SUBLETTE	2,559	2,590	2,664	2,602	2,650	2,700	2,751	2,801	2,849	2,900	2,950	3,000	3,048	3,099	3,149
SWEETWATER	23,252	25,371	24,379	21,147	21,096	22,027	23,340	24,597	25,826	27,039	28,247	29,448	30,649	31,848	33,045
TETON	7,371	7,792	7,908	8,029	8,405	8,763	9,113	9,460	9,807	10,150	10,493	10,836	11,179	11,523	11,862
UINTA	7,600	9,110	10,255	10,466	10,972	11,817	13,022	12,535	12,332	12,967	12,654	12,593	11,425	10,477	10,517
WASHAKIE	5,102	5,251	5,110	5,262	5,401	5,541	5,680	5,819	5,958	6,097	6,236	6,375	6,518	6,657	6,796
WESTON	3,635	3,986	3,809	3,825	3,881	3,948	4,022	4,098	4,174	4,250	4,329	4,405	4,481	4,559	4,635
WYOMING	261,084	271,105	266,119	254,554	258,203	268,272	276,816	284,599	292,513	301,388	308,249	316,350	322,191	328,515	336,164

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APPENDIX TABLE 14

HISTORICAL WYOMING COAL PRODUCTION,
EMPLOYMENT, AND PRODUCTIVITY 1865-1983

YEAR	PRODUCTION	TOTAL EMPLOYEES	TONS PER EMPLOYEE
1865	800	-	-
1866	2,500	-	-
1867	5,000	-	-
1868	6,925	-	-
1869	49,382	-	-
1870	105,295	-	-
1871	147,328	-	-
1872	221,745	-	-
1873	259,700	-	-
1874	219,061	-	-
1875	300,808	-	-
1876	334,550	-	-
1877	342,853	-	-
1878	333,200	-	-
1879	400,991	-	-
1880	527,811	-	-
1881	628,181	-	-
1882	707,764	-	-
1883	779,689	-	-
1884	902,620	-	-
1885	807,328	-	-
1886	829,355	-	-
1887	1,170,318	-	-
1888	1,481,540	2,459	602
1889	1,388,276	2,675	519
1890	1,870,366	3,272	572
1891	2,327,841	3,411	682
1892	2,503,839	3,133	799
1893	2,439,311	3,378	722
1894	2,417,463	3,032	797
1895	2,246,911	3,449	651
1896	2,229,624	2,949	756
1897	2,597,866	3,137	828
1898	2,863,812	3,475	824
1899	3,837,392	4,697	817
1900	4,014,602	5,332	753
1901	4,485,374	5,151	871
1902	4,429,491	5,250	844
1903	4,635,293	4,993	928
1904	5,178,556	5,660	915
1905	5,602,021	5,977	937
1906	6,133,994	5,934	1,034
1907	6,252,990	6,645	941
1908	5,489,902	6,915	794
1909	6,419,567	8,027	800

APPENDIX TABLE 14

HISTORICAL WYOMING COAL PRODUCTION,
EMPLOYMENT, AND PRODUCTIVITY 1865-1983

(Cont·d)

YEAR	PRODUCTION	TOTAL EMPLOYEES	TONS PER EMPLOYEE
1910	7,380,022	8,096	912
1911	6,605,355	7,220	915
1912	7,341,141	8,154	900
1913	7,095,652	7,784	912
1914	7,221,772	8,463	853
1915	6,268,990	7,379	850
1916	7,696,344	6,897	1,116
1917	8,789,514	7,373	1,192
1918	9,417,269	7,723	1,219
1919	8,166,008	7,725	1,057
1920	9,580,274	7,986	1,200
1921	7,276,497	8,037	905
1922	5,976,474	9,192	650
1923	7,587,676	7,511	1,010
1924	6,714,554	7,210	931
1925	6,557,576	6,364	1,030
1926	6,495,815	5,912	1,099
1927	6,738,561	5,639	1,195
1928	6,553,174	4,768	1,374
1929	6,699,779	5,081	1,319
1930	6,070,769	4,868	1,247
1931	5,000,366	4,675	1,070
1932	4,168,419	4,236	984
1933	4,004,602	3,792	1,056
1934	4,376,791	3,778	1,158
1935	5,165,289	4,090	1,263
1936	5,791,020	4,751	1,219
1937	5,950,230	4,996	1,191
1938	5,219,054	4,868	1,072
1939	5,411,018	4,287	1,262
1940	5,850,702	4,321	1,354
1941	6,670,808	4,506	1,480
1942	8,154,861	4,776	1,707
1943	9,237,729	4,675	1,976
1944	9,559,593	4,584	2,085
1945	9,836,798	4,814	2,043
1946	7,616,681	4,500	1,693
1947	8,054,751	4,348	1,852
1948	6,408,302	4,212	1,521
1949	5,972,640	3,814	1,566
1950	6,341,899	3,598	1,763
1951	6,288,157	3,187	1,973
1952	6,106,949	2,903	2,104
1953	5,243,715	2,788	1,881
1954	2,833,353	1,532	1,849

APPENDIX TABLE 14

HISTORICAL WYOMING COAL PRODUCTION,
EMPLOYMENT, AND PRODUCTIVITY 1865-1983

(Cont'd)

YEAR	PRODUCTION	TOTAL EMPLOYEES	TONS PER EMPLOYEE
1955	2,921,563	979	2,984
1956	2,555,452	1,016	2,515
1957	2,118,366	634	3,341
1958	1,631,234	587	2,779
1959	1,976,597	479	4,127
1960	2,004,147	439	3,565
1961	2,520,258	446	5,651
1962	2,574,560	449	5,774
1963	3,126,942	371	8,428
1964	3,103,798	380	8,168
1965	3,257,314	327	9,961
1966	3,670,505	356	10,310
1967	3,588,649	332	10,809
1968	3,694,213	352	10,494
1969	4,605,995	448	10,281
1970	7,380,930	621	11,886
1971	8,007,765	727	11,015
1972	10,920,468	943	11,581
1973	14,840,857	1,179	12,588
1974	20,649,754	1,411	14,635
1975	23,784,128	2,038	11,670
1976	31,085,412	2,511	12,379
1977	44,046,842	3,314	13,291
1978	58,174,825	3,928	14,810
1979	71,445,178	5,265	13,570
1980	94,986,433	6,231	15,084
1981	102,695,563	6,015	17,073
1982	107,954,583	5,681	19,003
1983	112,187,874	5,401	20,772

Total recorded coal production from 1865 through 1983 is 1,142,936,383 tons. More than half of the total recorded production was mined in the last seven years.

Source: U.S. Geological Survey data, 1865-1908; Wyoming Inspector of Mines data, 1909-1983.

Reprinted from Wyoming Coal Mining: A Wage and Employment Survey (1984), published by the Wyoming Department of Labor and Statistics.

APPENDIX TABLE 15

1983 ANNUAL AVERAGE
COVERED EMPLOYMENT

	AGR	MINING	CONST	MFG	TRANS & UTIL	WSLE TRADE	RETAIL TRADE	FINANCE	SERVICE	PUBLIC ADMIN	TOTAL
Statewide	2,2026	28,530	15,834	8,134	13,083	9,196	36,548	7,882	55,969	11,740	188,942
Albany	31	19	591	541	362	207	2,537	429	5,836	499	11,052
Big Horn	101	395	277	306	154	324	392	90	838	211	3,088
Campbell	41	5,216	1,948	180	869	673	2,417	423	3,471	573	15,811
Carbon	143	1,519	528	394	520	182	1,346	275	2,107	721	7,735
Converse	61	1,060	361	42	511	161	714	185	1,219	300	4,614
Crook	16	298	155	205	135	23	209	41	369	124	1,575
Fremont	89	2,008	971	560	701	553	2,413	417	4,569	704	12,985
Goshen	53	38	196	292	215	303	747	114	1,320	229	3,507
Hot Springs	66	325	105	17	85	69	326	79	782	129	1,983
Johnson	135	299	147	66	111	46	509	110	657	151	2,231
Laramie	228	217	2,324	1,316	2,645	851	6,263	1,716	7,426	2,955	23,941
Lincoln	12	892	525	263	494	176	657	174	843	300	4,336
Natrona	197	5,515	2,416	1,262	2,293	3,490	5,883	1,737	8,330	1,705	32,828
Niobrara	18	56	92	37	50	30	187	39	238	68	815
Park	194	1,020	782	668	502	346	1,796	315	3,353	424	9,400
Platte	39	45	120	50	134	59	557	106	755	251	2,116
Sheridan	311	472	1,029	453	387	301	1,994	413	3,024	483	8,867
Sublette	29	229	122	21	156	65	265	52	472	107	1,518
Sweetwater	68	5,986	1,355	395	1,571	666	3,163	444	4,142	784	18,574
Teton	70	42	650	129	226	105	1,844	272	2,790	226	6,354
Uinta	50	1,872	698	244	489	323	1,401	247	1,960	384	7,668
Washakie	64	286	297	489	228	186	540	133	939	252	3,414
Weston	8	724	141	205	244	57	388	72	530	163	2,532

Source: 1983 ES-202 WESC
Prepared by: Research and Analysis Section, September 1984

APPENDIX TABLE 16

1983 ANNUAL AVERAGE WEEKLY
WAGES OF COVERED EMPLOYMENT

	AGR	MINING	CONST	MFG	TRANS & UTIL	WSLE TRADE	RETAIL TRADE	FINANCE	SERVICE	PUBLIC ADMIN	ALL INDUSTRIES AVERAGE
Statewide	201.81	571.55	385.55	380.78	444.45	409.19	184.26	318.34	282.30	330.01	340.91
Albany	161.12	427.48	328.12	367.13	397.27	306.02	149.61	274.02	313.28	342.38	281.31
Big Horn	288.80	362.61	383.42	300.49	357.70	434.10	133.41	314.36	288.46	248.96	304.77
Campbell	229.71	630.62	436.14	303.57	439.86	462.64	195.69	377.35	282.59	373.29	425.27
Carbon	186.99	623.89	381.64	446.69	425.61	397.98	172.79	315.63	272.86	316.57	357.88
Converse	181.65	527.19	409.92	230.14	529.52	301.04	190.59	303.58	268.46	322.62	360.40
Crook	176.45	414.03	388.92	295.63	399.67	249.21	126.42	313.85	256.52	243.72	299.04
Fremont	168.66	510.47	348.84	290.91	375.52	319.72	185.90	267.27	288.63	308.38	314.02
Goshen	217.44	382.27	305.20	306.77	320.90	232.77	169.55	286.92	235.04	279.35	241.96
Hot Springs	153.81	526.69	327.70	282.31	431.64	508.88	153.92	250.67	248.28	292.45	299.65
Johnson	129.49	345.58	318.84	322.33	358.71	273.08	154.15	298.57	252.79	242.04	248.89
Laramie	178.29	471.23	370.99	391.27	483.61	369.84	188.77	321.16	286.69	281.63	324.92
Lincoln	147.67	618.41	401.00	266.81	509.05	272.56	149.19	305.93	260.49	320.50	369.12
Natrona	210.03	530.95	408.55	486.16	446.84	462.99	213.31	341.28	325.82	313.84	374.91
Niobrara	129.52	381.89	246.18	225.05	402.02	356.63	170.14	265.28	221.23	275.99	244.26
Park	247.98	553.58	336.29	386.57	402.31	317.97	169.82	307.21	216.24	281.54	286.40
Platte	279.21	370.93	359.67	303.86	363.65	222.05	149.61	293.46	270.30	255.05	250.61
Sheridan	213.98	548.32	321.78	336.87	360.63	365.51	184.98	345.32	259.94	332.24	283.82
Sublette	124.64	536.70	392.12	245.13	495.01	281.52	141.37	337.35	250.92	305.52	316.97
Sweetwater	148.13	645.08	450.67	479.20	478.79	446.30	191.48	309.31	292.24	303.17	425.97
Teton	178.26	400.81	320.83	235.50	365.33	430.22	166.92	292.35	214.39	325.36	228.99
Uinta	305.97	549.01	449.48	377.94	415.49	496.34	199.09	315.17	319.12	364.97	383.74
Washakie	244.63	473.91	391.07	399.00	424.01	322.56	187.59	302.56	255.38	298.16	315.05
Weston	194.30	433.63	338.68	400.71	416.56	395.21	193.22	285.33	264.55	279.81	336.06

Source: 1983 ES-202 WESC
Prepared by: Research and Analysis Section, September 1984

APPENDIX TABLE 17

TOTAL WAGES AND ANNUAL AVERAGES
WYOMING UI COVERED EMPLOYMENT
BY INDUSTRY
1955 thru 1983

YEAR	TOTAL WAGES	AGRI., FOR. & FISH.	MINING	CONSTRUC-TION	MANUFAC-TURING	TRANS., & PUBLIC UTILITIES	RETAIL TRADE	WHOLESALE TRADE	FINANCE INSURANCE REAL ESTATE	SERVICES	GOVERN-MENT	TOTAL
1955 $	213,079,446	113	8,999	6,280	6,815	5,673	18,225	***	2,287	9,679	45	58,116
1956	228,881,820	115	9,032	6,954	6,746	5,725	18,583	***	2,255	9,891	78	59,379
1957	238,252,747	135	8,677	7,294	6,831	5,761	18,777	***	2,292	9,873	88	59,728
1958	246,055,618	143	8,760	8,044	7,050	5,790	19,089	***	2,414	8,342	185	59,817
1959	282,667,149	169	9,502	9,557	7,720	5,952	20,000	***	2,578	8,574	285	64,337
1960	316,263,179	188	9,422	11,925	7,792	6,473	20,869	***	2,727	9,106	314	68,816
1961	311.173,825	286	8,978	10,080	8,021	6,708	20,681	***	2,830	9,443	321	67,348
1962	303,789,149	340	9,238	9,005	7,211	6,512	20,853	***	2,996	9,397	317	65,869
1963	314,313,499	299	8,753	9,628	7,459	6,431	20,540	***	3,009	9,525	327	65,971
1964	321,038,592	268	8,544	9,046	7,240	6,254	21,149	***	3,131	9,843	291	65,769
1965	317,543,891	289	8,628	7,437	7,044	6,200	21,355	***	3,198	10,265	317	64,733
1966	323,059,878	287	8,764	6,799	6,973	5,941	21,122	***	3,293	10,704	297	64,180
1967	335,873,056	280	9,158	6,403	6,910	5,925	21,480	***	3,262	10,589	317	64,325
1968	378,543,558	302	10,774	7,064	6,626	6,398	22,517	***	3,315	11,555	323	68,874
1969	420,387,348	343	11,917	6,636	7,270	6,776	23,411	***	3,487	12,124	353	72,317
1970	452,925,886	344	11,554	6,989	7,371	6,948	20,224	3,730	3,555	12,523	351	73,589
1971	488,514,959	373	11,020	7,885	7,426	7,028	20,915	3,916	3,614	13,136	366	75,680
1972	590,831,819	518	11,987	9,221	7,790	7,252	22,078	4,134	3,780	14,790	3,879**	85,429
1973	708,217,381	592	13,012	11,690	8,409	7,949	23,098	4,420	3,969	15,958	4,020**	93,117
1974	888,904,848	514	16,191	13,922	8,490	8,559	24,759	4,738	4,209	20,434	290	102,429
1975	1,052,078,669	453	18,268	14,693	8,591	9,196	26,454	5,225	4,518	22,220	297	109,915
1976	1,232,888,558	594	20,499	14,927	8,620	9,341	29,018	5,848	5,117	23,903	297	118,164
1977	1,487,496,272	591	25,228	16,920	9,165	9,852	31,334	6,623	5,713	24,972	299	130,698
1978*	2,106,757,718	1,197	29,186	20,327	9,560	11,093	34,128	7,685	6,400	42,845	8,800	171,220
1979	2,576,543,908	1,516	32,598	22,405	10,033	12,119	35,684	8,543	7,101	46,562	10,134	186,693
1980	3,071,463,355	1,783	36,084	22,250	9,665	12,915	37,368	9,431	7,424	50,336	10,257	197,537
1981	3,581,335,908	1,923	38,603	22,744	9,830	14,094	39,040	11,236	7,713	52,848	10,726	208,770
1982	3,678,483,470	1,987	34,717	21,162	9,018	14,184	38,102	10,639	7,855	55,444	11,441	204,549
1983	3,349,446,623	2,026	28,530	15,834	8,134	13,083	36,548	9,196	7,887	55,969	11,740	188,942

* Increases in Agri., Services and Government due to a change in Wyoming Employment Security Law effective January 1, 1978.
** Unexplainable increases due to change in Industrial Classification system during 1972.
*** Wholesale and Retail Trade added together under Retail Trade heading during the years 1955 to 1969

Source: ES-202 WESC Research and Analysis Section.

GLOSSARY

ACTIVE FILE: A file of currently used records such as claims records or work registrations (applications).

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PROGRAM: A program designed to ensure Equal Employment Opportunity without regard to a person's race, creed, color, national origin, religion, age, reliance on public assistance, physical disability, marital status or sex.

APPLICANT: A person who files an application for services with a local office of a state agency, with outstationed staff or with an outreach worker.

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS: Average hourly earnings for an industry are obtained by dividing total sample payrolls by total sample man hours. The earnings reflect not only basic hourly and incentive wage rates but such factors as premium pay for overtime work and shift differentials.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS: The number of hours for which pay is received by persons on an established payroll for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: The average weekly earnings are the product of the weekly hours and hourly earnings.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (CLF): All persons 16 years of age and over residing within a specific geographic area, excluding members of armed forces, who are classified as employed, unemployed and seeking employment, or involved in a labor dispute.

COMPREHENSIVE EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACT OF 1973 (CETA): It is the purpose of this Act to provide job training and employment opportunities for economically disadvantaged, unemployed and underemployed persons and to assure that training and other services lead to maximum employment opportunities and enhance self-sufficiency by establishing a flexible and decentralized system of Federal, State and local programs.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT: Refers to the count of employees earning wages from a firm or employer subject to the Wyoming Employment Security Law. In Wyoming, this includes approximately 85% of the total employed labor force.

Current Employment Statistics (CES): A monthly report from a survey of establishments operating in Wyoming. Data on employment, hours, and earnings is released by industry for the entire state and the Casper and Cheyenne areas.

Current Population Survey (CPS): is a tool used in calculation of the unemployment rates. Interviewers from the Census Bureau each month question people in 60,000 households nationwide (600-700 in Wyoming) on their employment situation.

DICTIONARY OF OCCUPATIONAL TITLES (DOT) (1977): First published in 1939, makes available descriptive information concerning most jobs in the U.S. economy. It presents a systemized numerical classification structure by means of which occupations are arranged according to job content, tasks or activities performed, and inter-relationships with other occupations.

DISCOURAGED WORKERS: Persons, mostly women, teenagers and minorities, not included in the unemployment count and are not actively seeking work because they believe none is available, or lack the skills necessary to compete in the labor market.

DURABLE GOODS: Also known as "hard goods", refer to manufactured or processed items generally considered to have a normal life expectancy of three years or more. The durable goods manufacturing industries are ordnance, lumber and wood, furniture, stone-clay-glass, primary and fabricated metals, electrical and non-electrical machinery, transportation equipment, instruments, and miscellaneous manufacturing. Also see NONDURABLE GOODS.

ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED INDIVIDUAL: An individual who is a member of a family that has received a total family income for the 6-month period prior to application for the program involved that, in relation to family size, was not in excess of the higher of the poverty level determined in accordance with criteria established by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, or 70 percent of the lower living standard income level (LLSIL).

In Wyoming the 70% LLSIL guidelines are:

Size of Family Unit	Balance of State	Natrona SMSA
1	$ 4,980	$ 4,980
2	7,310	7,070
3	10,040	9,700
4	12,390	11,970
5	14,620	14,130
For each additional family member add:	2,480	2,390

The following are the related Poverty guidelines for Wyoming in 1984:

Size of Family Unit	Poverty Guidelines
1	$ 4,960
2	6,720
3	8,460
4	10,200
5	11,940
6	13,680
7	15,420
8	17,160
For each additional family member add:	1,740

Source: DAFC: Department of Administration and Fiscal Control
DEPAD: Department of Economic Planning and Development

EMPLOYER: A person, firm, corporation or other association or organization (1) which currently has a location within the U.S. to which U.S. workers may be referred for employment, and which proposes to employ a worker at a place within the U.S. and (2) which has an employer relationship with respect to employees under this subpart as indicated by the facts that it hires, pays, fires, supervises and otherwise controls the work of such employee.

EMPLOYMENT: In labor market statistics and analysis is expressed as a number which comprises the sum of those persons (a) who during a given survey week did any work at all as paid employees, in their own business, profession or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of the family, and (b) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management disputes or personal reasons, whether or not they were seeking other jobs.

ESARS - EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AUTOMATED REPORTING SYSTEM: A subsystem of the Manpower Operations Data Systems (MODS) which generates statistical output reports based on information collected form the local Job Service offices and then directly entered into the system.

INDUSTRY: In the compilation of economic statistics, describes a type of economic activity engaged in by a firm or group of firms. The STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION system provides numerical classifications for these activities.

JOB SERVICE: The nationwide system of public employment offices funded through the U.S. Employment Service (USES) as grantee State agencies, and the various offices of the State agencies.

JTPA: Job Training Partnership Act.

LABOR FORCE TOTAL: All persons 16 years of age and over residing within a specific geographic area who are classified as employed, unemployed and seeking employment, or involved in a labor dispute. It consists of both the CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE and the armed forces.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE: The proportion of non-institutional population 16 years and over that is in the labor force.

LABOR MARKET AREA: A geographic area consisting of a central city (or cities) and the surrounding territory, within a reasonable commuting distance.

LABOR SUPPLY: The number of workers who are unemployed and seeking work, or who would seek employment if they believed jobs were available.

LABOR TURNOVER: When applied to the total labor force for an occupation,

industry or area, refers to the movement into (accessions, including new hires and recalls) and out of (separations, including quits, layoffs, etc.) jobs during a given period of time by workers.

LOCAL OFFICE: A full-time office of a state agency maintained for the purpose of providing placement and other services of the public employment service system and/or claim taking and related unemployment insurance services.

MINORITY GROUP: Individuals not classified as "White, not Hispanic" under the Race/Ethnic designation for various programs. The basic racial and ethnic categories are defined as follows:

WHITE, NOT HISPANIC: A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East.

BLACK, NOT HISPANIC: A person having origins in any of the black racial peoples of Africa.

HISPANIC: A person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE: A person having origins in any of the original peoples on North America, and who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition.

ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER: A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian Subcontinent or Pacific Islands.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT: All full-time and part-time employees of all classes (including employees on paid vacation or paid sick leave) who work in or receive compensation from nonagricultural establishments for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. It does not include pensioners, members of the armed forces, self-employed or unpaid family workers and persons on leave of absence without pay.

NONDURABLE GOODS: Also known as "soft goods", refer to manufactured or processed items generally considered to last for a short time, three years or less. The nondurable manufacturing industries include food, tobacco, textiles, apparel, paper, printing, chemicals, petroleum, rubber and leather. Also see DURABLE GOODS.

OCCUPATION: The name or title of a job identifying various job duties of a worker. See DICTIONARY OF OCCUPATIONAL TITLES (DOT).

PER CAPITA: A measure of income by unit of population (per person) calculated by dividing the total personal income of an area by the total population of the area. Also see PERSONAL INCOME.

PERSONAL INCOME: The total income received from all sources minus any contributions to social insurance, retirement plans and social security.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENTS: Statistical modifications made to compensate for predictable fluctuations which recur more or less regularly every year in a time series such as unemployment rates. These fluctuations can be so strong as to distort the underlying changes in trends. For this reason, unemployment rates are reported on a seasonally adjusted basis, compensating for such influences as the summer closing of the schools, temporary hiring for the holiday season, seasonal style changes and the like. Such adjustments facilitate the evaluation of the more important underlying reasons for month to month changes in joblessness.

SERVICE OCCUPATIONS AND SERVICE INDUSTRIES: Terms often used interchangeably and therefore incorrectly as each has a separate and distinct meaning.

a. SERVICE OCCUPATIONS: The category of jobs performed in and around private households, serving individuals in institutions and in commercial and other establishments, and protecting the public against crime, fire, accidents and acts of war. The numerically important groups include culinary and related food workers, cosmetologists, attendants in hospitals, barbers, janitors, porters, chambermaids and charwomen.

b. SERVICE INDUSTRIES: Establishments in that division of the industrial structure which render a wide variety of services to individuals and business establishments. Included in the category are lodging places, repair services, professional services, educational institutions, etc.

STAGFLATION: When real growth and job opportunities are stagnant (recession), while at the same time wages and prices are rising (inflation).

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION MANUAL (SIC): The SIC manual covers the entire field of economic activity. It makes possible to classify establishments according to type of activity, using a 2, 3 or 4 digit numbering system, according to the detail of information required. The SIC promotes uniformity and comparability in presentation of statistical data and also facilitates collection, tabulation, presentation and analysis of data.

STATE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AGENCY: The State agency which, under the State Administrator, contains both the State Employment service agency and the State unemployment compensation agency. In Wyoming, this would be the Wyoming Employment Security Commission (WESC).

UNDEREMPLOYED: Term used to refer to persons who are working below their earning capacity or level of capability. This includes persons employed part-time but who would work full-time if such work were available. The terms underemployed and underutilized are used interchangeably.

UNEMPLOYED: Persons in the labor force 16 years old and over who did not work during the reference period (i.e., the week including the 12th of the month), but who made specific efforts to find a job within the last four weeks and who were available for work during the reference period.

Also included are those who were not working and were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: Unemployment insurance is a program for the accumulation of funds paid by employers, to be used for the payment of unemployment insurance to workers during periods of unemployment which is beyond their control. Unemployment insurance replaces a part of the worker's wage loss if he becomes eligible for payments.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: The unemployment rate is derived by dividing the total number of unemployed workers by the total civilian labor force, the result expressed as a percentage referred to as the "unadjusted unemployment rate". This rate usually is statistically modified to yield a "seasonally adjusted rate".

UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS: Job openings received by the local Job Service office that have not been filled within a specified period of time.

VETERAN: A person who: (1) served on active duty for a period of more than 180 days, and (2) was discharged, separated or released therefrom with other than a dishonorable discharge, or was discharged or released from active duty for a service connected disability.

WESC: Wyoming Employment Security Commission.

WYOMING'S RESEARCH & ANALYSIS SECTION OF THE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION HAS THE FOLLOWING PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE:

1. Occupational Employment Statistics, Manufacturing and Hospitals in Wyoming: 1983.

2. Occupational Employment Statistics, Selected Nonmanufacturing in Wyoming: 1981.

3. Occupational Employment Statistics, Selected Balance of Nonmanufacturing in Wyoming: 1982

4. Occupational Outlook in Wyoming, with projections to 1992.

5. Wyoming's Annual Planning Report, 1985.

6. Wyoming's Covered Employment and Wage Data, (published quarterly and annually).

7. Wyoming's Labor Force Trends, published monthly.

8. Applicants and Job Openings in Wyoming, (published quarterly).

9. Wyoming's 1984 Affirmative Action Data Package, (published annually).

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